

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

No more heroes
Harrison Ford gets
serious in his
new film 'Witness'

Pottery pottery
The popular sport of
clay pigeon shooting

Cup Final Preview
Can Everton make it
a hat trick at
Wembley?

Lucky Jims
The true history of
the Angry Young Men

Portfolio

Today's Times Portfolio prize is £4,000, because no one won yesterday. Portfolio list, page 16; how to play, Information Service, back page. Tomorrow the weekly prize will be £40,000.

Legionnaire towers are cleared

Tests on water in the cooling towers at Stafford District General Hospital - believed to have been responsible for the Legionnaires' disease outbreak during which 37 people have died - have produced no trace of the bacteria.

US kidneys on sale at £8,000

UK Transplant, the National Health Service organ-matching centre, is preparing to oversee the purchase by private London hospitals of kidneys from the United States at up to \$10,000 (£8,000) each. Page 3

Pope's EEC plea

The Pope called on EEC bureaucrats to give their institutions a more human character, when he arrived in Brussels from Luxembourg. Luxembourg report, page 7.

Spanish blast

A policeman died of injuries and another was blinded after a car bomb exploded near their van in Basauri, northern Spain. Nine others were injured. Earlier report, page 8.

£7m tax writ

Rossminster and others who created a tax avoidance empire in the 1970s have sued the Inland Revenue and the Metropolitan Police for nearly £7 million. Page 17.

Briton flogged

Mr John Kelly, an engineer from Weymouth, received 50 lashes - the first of 250 - in Saudi Arabia for a drinks offence.

Low-pay plea

The Commons Select Committee on Employment recommended that wages councils, which give protection to three million of the lowest-paid workers, should not be abolished. Page 5.

Athletics' £5m

Mobil Oil is to support international athletics in a sponsorship deal worth £5 million over the next three years. Page 22.

ENIGMA

Today's clue in the Codename Enigma competition is in the back page Information Service; together with the telephone number you have to call.

Leader page 13.
Letters: On high technology, from Prof I. Aleksander; Betanney case, from Mr Nigel West.
Leading articles: Public order; West Africa.
Features, pages 10, 12, 15.
Lord Young: Freedom to create jobs; Why the police are not happy; Cuba's restless generation; High scores for Merseyside; Skingrafts after the fire.
Obituary, page 14.
Sir Peter Foster, Mr Frederick MacManus.
Classified, pages 20, 24-26.
Business to Business, Cars.

Home News	2-5	Law Report	14
Overseas	7-9	Motoring	25
Arts	14, 18	Parliament	25
Sports	21	Sale Rooms	14
Business	16-21	Sport	22-24
Court	25	TV & Radio	27
Overseas	10, 28	Theatre	27
Class	12	Weather	28
Obit	28		

Police powers to curb crowd violence proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sweeping curbs on mob violence through strengthened police powers, to deal with demonstrations, marches, mass picketing and football hooliganism were announced by the Government yesterday in the biggest overhaul of public order law for 50 years.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, announced to the Commons the results of a review which began in 1979 after the Southall riots but whose scope has been widened through the years to cover the inner city riots of 1981, the disorder on the Grunwick picket line in 1976-77 and during the miners' dispute and regular bouts of football violence.

He said that people had a right to be protected against being bullied, hurt, intimidated or obstructed.

The proposals, included in a White Paper giving the law of the land in the next session of Parliament, were denounced by Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, as a dangerous infringement of civil liberties and the right to peaceful dissent, but were given an enthusiastic welcome by Conservative back-benchers.

The most controversial change, which will be bitterly fought by the Labour Party, is the introduction of new police powers to control all open-air assemblies by limiting the numbers attending and their length and location where there is a threat of disorder, disruption to the life of the community or the intimidation of individuals.

It will give the police the power to control the numbers of pickets, the size of public demonstrations and to fix crowd limits at football grounds where trouble is forecast, and to require demonstrators or pickets to be moved from sensitive areas where violence is most likely to occur.

The powers will apply to demonstrations like that outside the Libyan People's Bureau in April last year.

Mr Kaufman said in the Commons that once again the police were being forced by the

Government into a political role that was not of their choosing.

The picketing restrictions would be unworkable in practice but place the police in the intolerable position of making political judgements about such activities. It will erode the independence of the police and turn them into the reluctant and unwilling agents of the Government's industrial and political policies.

Mr Brittan retorted that anybody interested in industrial relations being conducted in a peaceful way should wholeheartedly welcome the proposals. "Those interested in peaceful picketing have nothing whatever to fear from them," he said.

The other main proposals in the White Paper include: Organisers to be required to

give seven days' notice of marches and participation in banned marches to be new offence with £400 penalty.

Legislation in England and Wales to control the availability of alcohol at or on the way to football matches, along the lines of Scottish law.

Racial incitement law to be tightened by extending it to conduct likely or intended to stir up racial hatred and new offence of possessing racially inflammatory material for distribution.

Various common law offences to be replaced with new statutory offences of riot, violent disorder and affray (violent disorder is the successor offence to unlawful assembly but can be tried more speedily in magistrates' courts).

Power of arrest for offence of criminal intimidation with penalties increased to £2,000 or six months' imprisonment. The Government is also considering ways that demonstrators should pay some or all of the costs of policing their events.

Mr Brittan told MPs that the basic civil liberties of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly would be preserved. They were essential to any democratic society and must be given full and effective protection.

"But people also have the right to protection, against being bullied, hurt, intimidated or obstructed, whatever the motive of those responsible may be whether they are violent demonstrators, rioters, or not."

Continued on back page, col 6

Club chief tells of fire risk letters

From Peter Davenport, Bradford

After four days of persistent rain, the existence of a fire risk at the Bradford City Football Club, about the safety of the stadium, was the main issue of the meeting.

The second, laying down general improvements required under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act, once the club was promoted to the second division, contained a chillingly accurate prophecy of the fire disaster.

It referred to the timber stand as a fire hazard, and made the warning: "There is a build-up of combustible materials in the voids beneath the seats. A carelessly discarded cigarette could give rise to a fire risk."

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prime Minister are to visit the stricken Bradford football ground during the next few days. They will also meet some of the survivors.

Mr Thatcher is expected in Bradford on Sunday, and the prince and princess, who will visit victims at Pinfold Hospital, Wakefield, on Monday.

He approached a local freelance news agency in Bradford to say he had a statement to make, and that it could be collected from his legal advisers. It was emphasized he would make no further comment until after the public inquiry announced this week into the tragedy which is headed by Mr Justice Popplewell.

But despite the lengthy explanation, the statement only served to highlight the central, unanswered question, raised by the controversy, why, when West Yorkshire County Council, Bradford Metropolitan Council, the fire service, and the police were aware of the public safety hazards and fire risks posed by the elderly, wooden stand in July last year, no further action had been taken before the fire disaster?

The public inquiry, which will start in Bradford soon after the Bank holiday, is expected to examine closely this issue.

The club received two letters from the engineers' department of the county council dated July 11 and July 18, 1984. The first

Victims named
Aftermath of Inferno

combustible materials in the voids beneath the seats. A carelessly discarded cigarette could give rise to a fire risk."

According to one fan, interviewed by police and possible a crucial witness, that is exactly how the blaze began.

Earlier this week, Mr Heginbotham had insisted there was no correspondence on club files from the county council, but the detailed exchange of letters has been disclosed between the council, the club, the police, and the Football Ground Improvement Trust.

Continued on page 2, col 7.

Sinn Fein set for poll success

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Provisional IRA's political wing last night looked set to win "predictions" that it would win up to 50 seats on local councils.

Early results of the elections for 566 seats gave Provisional Sinn Féin successes in traditional nationalist strongholds west of the River Bann, but they also gained seats in loyalist dominated councils such as Lisburn, Ballymoney and Belfast.

Their first councillor elected was the brother of a Provisional IRA gunman shot dead by the SAS last December. Northern Ireland is a state of a terrorist killed in a shoot-out with security forces in 1984.

Their victories were not unexpected, their rivals believed they had deliberately underestimated their support so as to claim a big success. The main casualty of their entry into local politics has been the Irish independence party, whose vote collapsed drastically, and in some areas the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Last night the SDLP predicted they would have about 100 seats to the Provisionals' 50, when counting ends later today, but the difficulties for all parties are only just beginning.

In the loyalist camp, the Official Unionist Party appeared likely to keep and perhaps increase its lead over the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists, though both parties must now face representatives of Provisional Sinn Féin in the province's council chambers.

Mr Paisley, admitting that PSF had done well in certain areas, said: "The councils of Northern Ireland will never be the same again. They will be in the front line of the battle with PSF."

Last night, the state of the parties was Official Unionists 99 seats, Democratic Unionists 77, Social Democratic and Labour Party 45, Provisional Sinn Féin 27, Alliance 17, Irish Independent Party, 2, Others 24.

Mr Paisley yesterday reported that President Reagan on his discussions with Mr Gromyko, and admitted: "We have not been able to settle on when or where" a superpower summit might be held.

Reports, page 9.



Gorbachov walkabout: The Russian leader meeting the people in Leningrad's Victory Square as part of his campaign for discipline and efficiency. Report, page 9

Pit deputies ban on overtime plunges industry into conflict

By Barrie Clement and Paul Routledge

The coal industry will be back in conflict today as 16,000 pit deputies implement their three to two vote to ban overtime announced just after the National Coal Board revealed plans to shut more pits in Yorkshire.

Leaders of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shifters expect that the NCB will introduce a new "continental" shift system next week to reduce the impact of industrial action.

Mr Peter McNulty, general secretary of Nacods, said last night: "The board is on the road to chaos."

Colliery overmen risk being sent home from Monday if they refuse to work to the new shift pattern, which would roster overtime as part of a rolling five-day week. The steadily deteriorating industrial relations climate seems almost certain to end in walkouts as the men refuse to work the new system.

Yesterday's announcement that the deputies had voted 7,821 to 5,059 in favour of an immediate ban on overtime in protest at the coal board's alleged refusal to honour colliery closure procedures prompted the immediate cancellation by the NCB of peace talks due to be held this morning on measures to handle pit shutdowns.

The colliery deputies gave a warning that their industrial action could swiftly bring coal production to a halt, because their presence underground is required by law.

News of the Nacods action broke shortly before the coal board announced in Yorkshire that it intends to close or merge four pits, including Woolley near Barnsley where nearly 2,000 men work and which was the power base of miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, before he rose to national prominence.

The select committee wants to know the reasons behind apparent inconsistencies in accepting back dismissed miners.

The coal board told mining unions that Woolley would be merged with North Gawber colliery near by in September, and Darfield Main (825 men) would shut in the same month. Emley Moor mine, with 320 men, would shut when its reserves exhausted in December.

Bullcliffe Wood, one of the five pits over which the National Union of Mineworkers staged its year-long strike that ended two months ago, is

to be merged with Calder Drift near by and Caphouse with Denby Grange. The overall job losses are estimated at 3,000, but the NCB says that 1,500 men in the Barnsley colliery have accepted voluntary redundancy and another 2,000 are waiting to hear if their applications are successful.

The closures and mergers are part of a £430 million reconstruction programme which has connected many pits underground and concentrates output at three banding points.

The board pointed out last night that less than two-thirds of the union's members had voted for the action - the majority required under rule for a strike to be called. Last September 82.5 per cent voted for a stoppage which was averted only when management agreed to introduce a modified colliery review procedure.

Since the end of the year-long NUM strike, the board has suspended all such agreements in order to assess the damage caused to pits during the conflict.

Management's hardline is no doubt based on a calculation that a three to two majority does not constitute an unequivocal mandate for action.

An NCB spokesman said they were "dismayed" by the decision to start the overtime ban immediately, especially as there had been categorical assurances that any intended pit shutdowns would be referred to existing or modified procedures.

Commons evidence

Mr Arthur Scargill, president and general secretary of the NUM are to give evidence to the Commons Employment Select Committee on miners' sacked during the strike. MPs will question them on Wednesday morning and in the afternoon they will question Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, and Mr Albert Wheeler, the board's Scottish area director during the strike.

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Pym denies inner party role for ginger group

By Anthony Bevis and Richard Evans

Mr Francis Pym, leader of the new Conservative pressure group, Centre Forward, was last night forced to make a formal statement to his backbench colleagues explaining that he was not creating a party within the party.

His statement, described as "humble pie" by one right wing colleague, followed a six-minute meeting with Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip.

Mr Pym told the back-bench 1922 committee that Centre Forward would not be operating a whip to vote as a bloc against the Government and that the group was no different from any others in the party, it was designed to deliberate on alternative policies in a constructive way.

His statement was given a polite reception, although some of Mr Pym's allies tapped their desks-top in support. But in the wake of yesterday's Gallup opinion poll in the Daily

Telegraph, putting the Conservatives third, for the first time since before the Falklands conflict in 1982, there was a strong feeling of resentment among some Tory critics of government policy that the launch of Mr Pym's group had broken the immediate pressure for a change of policy in dealing with unemployment.

In the Commons, Mrs Thatcher was able to exploit the ineptitude of the Centre Forward launch by laughing off predictable Opposition questions.

Behind the scenes, senior Whitehall sources were more scathing and savage in their dismissal of the new group. Sources said that it had "pranged on take-off" it was a "shambles" and "tomfoolery", and no matter how much Labour and the Alliance tried to take advantage of the formation of the group they would not cover up their own "chisms" and "schisms".

Miners get life for taxi murder

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Two South Wales miners were yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment after being found guilty of murdering a taxi driver as he took a working pitman to his colliery during the coal strike.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Mann said: "I have no doubt at all that the background to your offence is the coal strike which engendered a climate of violence and that climate fostered your act. You performed the ultimate act of violence. For it you will go to prison for life."

After deliberating for seven hours, the jury decided by a majority verdict that Reginald Dean Hancock, 21, and Russell Shankland, 21, had murdered Mr David Wilkie, 35, a father of four as he drove Mr David Williams to the Merthyr Vale colliery last November.

Women in the courtroom burst into tears as the verdict was given. Hancock, of Rhymney, Mid Glamorgan, sobbed uncontrollably. His girlfriend fainted and had to be carried out of court.

Beside him, Shankland, also of Rhymney, slumped to his seat covering his face with his hands.

The jury had heard that Mr Wilkie died of horrific injuries after a 46 lb concrete block, dropped from a road bridge by Hancock, had crashed through his taxi and hit him with the force of a ton.

A six-foot-long, 65 lb concrete post dropped by Shankland had also hit the car which was being escorted to the colliery by a police escort.

Both men have claimed they had not intended to hit the taxi but to scare its occupants, or kill or injure its occupants. They said they wanted to frighten Mr Williams from going to work by halting the convoy.

A third miner, Mr Antony Williams, aged 26, of Rhymney, who had earlier been cleared of murder, was found not guilty on two charges of conspiring to damage the taxi with intent to endanger life or being reckless about the danger.

Afterwards he criticized the Director of Public Prosecutions for bringing charges against him. He had initially walked free after being interviewed by senior police officers after the incident.

After the trial, Mr Wilkie's fiancée, Miss Janice Reid, said in a statement: "I am relieved that it is all over. A verdict has been reached but it will never bring David back."

"David and I had talked about the job he was doing and we both agreed that it was right for him to do it in order for him to allow David Williams his democratic right to work. As the strike progressed he became more ashamed of the way miners were conducting themselves and the way they followed our man blindly."

Men in the dock, page 3

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Three guilty of cheating Duke of Devonshire

Three men who tried to swindle the Duke of Devonshire out of £150,000 were remanded in custody for sentence by the Central Criminal Court.

Page 3

Gorbachov launches drive on drink

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin unveiled its long awaited measures against alcoholism yesterday as part of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's campaign for discipline and efficiency.

A Central Committee resolution read out on television combined stringent fines and jail sentences for drunkenness with a gradual decrease in the production of alcoholic drinks - above all vodka - beginning next year.

Soft drink production will be stepped up in an effort to persuade Russians to drink Cola or Fanta instead of vodka or cognac and the hours of

retail outlets selling wines and spirits will be curtailed.

The resolution, which is certain to be passed into law at next month's Supreme Soviet, said too many citizens failed to regard drunkenness as "immoral and anti-social conduct".

The full force of the law and of public opinion had to be brought to bear on alcohol abuse.

Russians had been bracing themselves for the new measures since Mr Gorbachov's first Politburo session as leader, when he emphasized the debilitating effect of alcoholism on the economy.

There had been rumours that the clampdown would begin on

May 10 - the day after VE day - but in the event the Kremlin gave Russians a period of grace.

There appeared to be no panic at liquor stores yesterday.

Output of alcoholic beverages based on fruit and berry juices will cease completely in three years' time.

Fines for drunkenness in the street or in stadiums and parks are to go up, and drunken drivers face a fine of 100 roubles (£100) or the loss of their license for up to three years. Anyone found "encouraging minors to drink alcohol" faces jail or labour camp.

Moscow letter, Back page

Wide-ranging changes proposed in timetables for legislation

By George Hill

Powers allowing the Government to impose a guillotine at the outset of Commons committee stage debates on controversial Bills were proposed by the select committee on procedure in a report yesterday.

But it recommended that the imposition of an overall timetable should be done by a new Legislative Business Committee (LBC) of senior members of all parties, rather than by majority vote during proceedings, as at present.

"As the quid pro quo for this should come the greater use of special standing committees to examine the proposed legislation," the report says. Committees of this kind were introduced as an experiment in the 1980-1 session, but have hardly been used since. Before turning to detailed scrutiny of the text of a Bill, they have the power to hold sessions of factual inquiry and summon witnesses, as select committees do.

"The old shibboleth that delay is a major factor in obstructing legislation is just not true," Sir Peter Emery, chairman of the committee producing the report, said yesterday.

"Except when an early election is called, there is no proof that delay in committee has ever stopped a Government getting the legislation it wanted. We hope to drag committee

procedure screaming into the twentieth century."

The Leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, was quoted in the report as having reservations about the proposals for both special standing committees and the Legislative Business Committee. But privately government business managers are not ill disposed to the proposals, whose chances would not be improved by too emphatic a display of support. The custom is for the Government to leave it to the House to take the initiative in consideration of procedural proposals of this kind. But it appears that the Speaker, who in the past had doubts about more formal guillotining arrangements, now looks on the proposals more favourably.

The proposed new business committee would consider government Bills after their second reading and recommend a time limit on the committee stage if it seemed likely to be one of the small number of complex and controversial measures which require more than 25 hours upstairs in standing committee. Any member of the standing committee would be able to ask the LBC to reconsider its proposals if new factors arose later. Detailed allocation of time for different parts of the Bill would continue to be the responsibility

of members of the Bill's own committee.

The House has been brought into disrepute by the present "mechanistic" procedures for controlling timetables, the report said. Today's ritual battles over time-tableing can impair the detailed scrutiny of a Bill and seldom exact genuine concessions.

It added: "There is little doubt that the most fruitful source of government concessions is pressure exerted jointly by the Opposition and the Government's own back-benchers."

"This is not likely to be achieved in a situation where the Opposition has embarked quite deliberately on a war of attrition."

The report also proposes a 10pm deadline to eliminate all-night sessions in committee, fixed minimum intervals between the different stages of a Bill to give adequate time for public debate, "tidying-up" committee sessions just before the report stage, and new rules to control time-wasting over amendments moved in committee.

Like many other reports before it, it rejects the innovation of carrying over public Bills from one session to the next.

(Public Bill Procedure, House of Commons Paper 49-1 Stationery Office, £3.90).

Lewin takes job with shipyard

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin, who was Chief of the Defence Staff and a member of the "war cabinet" during the Falklands conflict, was yesterday appointed non-executive chairman of a small warship shipyard, Brooke Marine, at Lowestoft, Suffolk (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Last week three directors bought out the company from British Shipbuilders for an initial payment of £100,000.

There has been controversy over Civil Servants and military officers moving into industry, particularly in areas where their professional background may have given them information and contacts useful to them in industry.

COLIN WELCH

revisits Germany:

"The baroque garrison church at Potsdam was also removed as an obstruction to traffic. What traffic? The odd Russian convoy? An ambulance? A few old men pushing handcars over the cobbles? What was unsafe and obstructive to communism was not buildings, but memories."

SHIVA NAIPAUL

on the Third World:

"Blandly to subsume, say, Ethiopia, India and Brazil under the one banner of Third Worldhood is as absurd and demeaning as the old assertion that all Chinese look alike. People only look alike when you can't be bothered to look at them closely."

A.M. DANIELS

A doctor confesses:

"In general I try not to kill my patients, whatever their moral failings or my personal inclinations. And as a rule, with one or two exceptions, I have succeeded in this (for a doctor) modest aim."

JEFFREY BERNARD

on eyes:

"Women have got a funny thing about eyes. Windows of the soul say some poets but records of the past say I."

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GRAHAM GREENE

Show tender side, Rodgers tells SDP

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Social Democrats were told yesterday by one of their four founders, Mr William Rodgers, to make it better known that they were a party of social reform, deeply concerned with the welfare of the people.

In a warning to Dr David Owen, the party leader, not to compete for electoral support with the populist right of the Conservative Party, Mr Rodgers said that the antithesis of "tough and tender", used to describe the SDP's social stance by Dr Owen in his first major speech as leader, brilliantly encapsulated the social market approach. But it was time to talk more of the tender dimension.

Mr Rodgers, MP for Stockton in the last Parliament and now vice-president of the SDP, said the Alliance parties must on every occasion challenge Mrs Margaret Thatcher's view that unemployment was beyond any government's control. It must not allow the Labour Party to seem more deeply concerned.

Mr Rodgers, who was speaking in London at the Twyness Society, the SDP's counterpart to the Fabians, said he rejoiced in the "effective leadership" Dr Owen was giving the party, but he made it plain that he

sometimes wondered about that leadership's direction.

He reflected anxieties expressed by party members, and even more by Liberals, during the miners' strike that Dr Owen had given too close support to the Government in its confrontation with the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Rodgers who was largely responsible for formulating the SDP's industrial policy, said they should be wary of swinging too far against nationalization. He saw no case for selling off British Airways or British Gas, which was a natural public utility.

Dr Owen, giving the Hugh Gaitskirt Memorial lecture at Nottingham University, showed fewer inhibitions towards the Government's privatization programme. The denationalizing of British Gas and British Airways would create a huge group of shareholders with a vested interest in preventing the return of a Labour Government, he said.

But Dr Owen repeated his belief that if British Gas were privatized it should be done by giving the shares free to every adult citizen.

Geoffrey Smith, page 5

Hattersley gives details of investment bank

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Proposals for a national investment bank offering cheap loans to "overcome the timidity of the British entrepreneur" were made yesterday by the Shadow Chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley.

Speaking on the same day to the Welsh Labour Party Conference, the Greater London Council's financial strategy conference and a Euro money international conference, Mr Hattersley described such a bank as "a centrepiece of Labour's economic and industrial policy at the next election".

It would offer government-subsidized loans and long-term lending at commercial rates, running an annual operating deficit which would be reviewed annually by Parliament.

The bank would give "sympathetic consideration" to projects in high-growth areas, exporters or producers of important substitute projects with "significant regional importance" and research and development.

It would also consider helping projects which would result

in "significant efficiency gains", the costs associated with retraining employees and projects with "significant employment potential", start-up or restructuring costs and the promotion of social ownership, including employee buy-outs.

However, the bank would be "precluded in its statutes from making loans to firms that are not potentially commercially viable". Each company receiving finance would be required to produce a "project plan" agreed by management, the workforce and the bank.

Multinational companies could apply provided they could establish that their projects would not attract funding from the market. The bank would take account of social as well as financial returns from investments.

Finance would be provided by the inflow of funds into Britain which Mr Hattersley calculated would follow from his plans for new exchange controls.

Business News, page 17

Councils quote on teachers' pay

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Letters were sent yesterday to all 104 education authorities in England and Wales asking how much they could afford to pay teachers this year, and whether an improved pay offer could be phased.

This exercise in consultation follows Wednesday's talks between representatives of the local authorities and the teachers which raised hopes that an end to the damaging dispute might be in sight.

The management side needs to know by next Thursday, when the Burnham pay negotiating committee reconvenes, whether its members can afford to make an offer which the teachers can accept. Teachers' representatives made clear that they would not tolerate an offer of less than 7 per cent, but it is hoped they might accept a lower

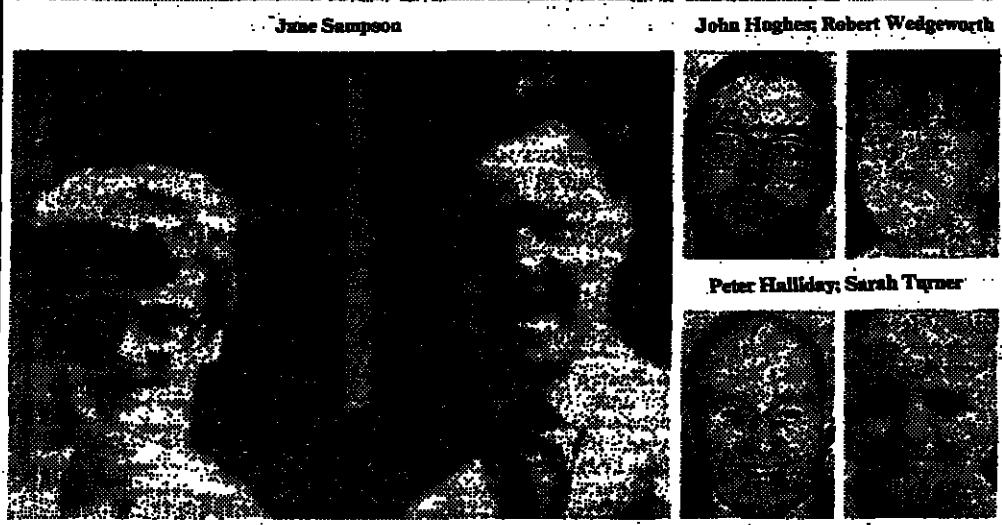
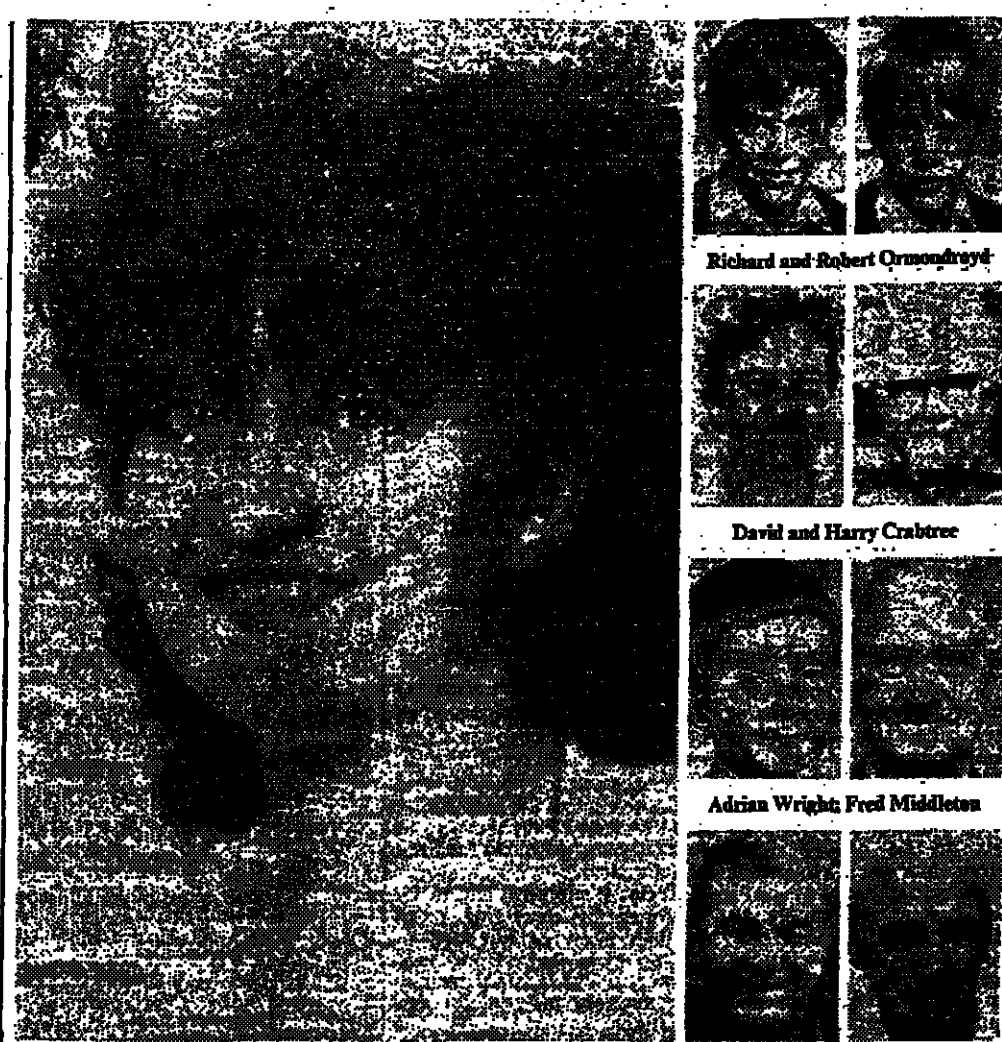
average figure with a phased award.

There was some gloom on the employers' side yesterday about the prospects for a settlement, and officials thought that the progress reported at the talks had been overdone.

It is felt the local authorities, particularly many county councils, could not find the money to fund an improved offer of 6 per cent, even if it were phased over a year.

Council officials were saying that a phased deal would not necessarily be in their interests. If it led to the teachers receiving 7 per cent at the end of the year, authorities would still be left with a government base for funding next year of 3 per cent.

Mr Gordon Cunningham, education secretary of the Association of County Councils, said: "The basic problem



Families who suffered most

From Peter Davenport, Bradford

The day had been planned as a happy family celebration of Bradford City's promotion at the club's Valley Parade ground, and as the release yesterday of the full list of the dead revealed, it was family groups that suffered worst in the fire that consumed the main stand.

Three families each lost three members, four relatives from another family perished together, and seven other families each lost two of their members in the disaster.

The full list of the names of the dead was released yesterday by Mr James Turnbull, the Bradford Coroner, on the eve of today's opening of the inquest on the victims.

It showed that 11 children, aged between 11 and 16 died, and at the other end of the age scale, 19 pensioners, the oldest of them aged 86, also perished. Among the family tragedies were Richard and Robert Ormondroyd, twins aged 12, their father Gerald, aged 40, Craig and Jane Stockman, aged 14 and 16, and their father, Trevor, aged 38.

Mr Peter Greenwood, aged 46, a deputy headmaster, died with his sons Felix, age 13 and Rupert, aged 11. The four members of the Fletcher family who died were Andrew, aged 11, and his father John, the boys' grandfather Edmund, aged 63, and his father John, the boys' grandfather Edmund, aged 63, and his father John, the boys' grandfather Edmund, aged 63.

Also among the dead were two married couples: Mr Frederick Hindle, aged 76, and his wife Edith, aged 79, and Mr Gordon McPherson, aged 39, and his wife Irene, aged 28. Seventy-five victims are still in hospital, with six of them in

Wembley gets all clear for Cup Final

Wembley Stadium was given the all clear today for the Cup Final on Saturday after a special inspection by a safety team in the wake of the Bradford fire disaster.

A group of 10 officers from the Greater London Council, including a fire chief, electrical and construction experts, spent two hours at the stadium, which will be packed with 100,000 football fans on Saturday for the game between Everton and Manchester United.

Mr David Chambers, head of the GLC entertainment licensing division, said later:

"We are satisfied that the public can come here without any danger of a fire. We are quite sure that all is well and nothing needs to be done."

"We would have carried out an inspection, anyway, before the Cup Final, but we have been more thorough in view of what happened at Bradford."

"Our message to soccer fans is: 'Come along, enjoy the football, and don't worry about safety measures because everything has been taken care of. We have carried out a careful inspection and can give Wembley a clean bill of health.'"

The safety team, which included Mr David Coward, the divisional fire officer, checked seating and the terraces as well as exit gates.

The 62-year-old stadium has a safety certificate which was issued in 1977 after the introduction of the Safety at Sports Grounds Act. Regular inspections are made before sporting and music events.

There are wooden benches at the stadium but there is concrete underneath them. The roof is made of non-combustible material.

No further statement will now be issued by the club pending the inquiry.

Arrangements were then made by the club's architect for a meeting with council officials on May 15, 1985, which was cancelled by the council on Monday of this week.

Without grants and other financial assistance, the club would not have been able to carry out the extensive improvement works which were required on promotion to the second division.

No further statement will now be issued by the club pending the inquiry.

Mr Burlison secured the nominations of 398 branches against 318 for Mr John Edmonds, the public services regional secretary.

Mr Burlison, chemicals officer.

Club chief tells of fire risk letters

Continued from page 1

In the *Mirror* newspaper yesterday, Mr Heginbotham told how the vital July letter warning of the fire risk had been filed away and forgotten, and that he had never seen it. He maintained there was no cover-up.

The club's secretary, Mr Terry Newman, had collected the two council letters, which had been redirected to the office of a Bradford firm of chartered accountants who had been opening mail in the year in which the club was reformed after liquidation.

He added: "The copies were stapled to the July 18 original, and filed away."

Mr Heginbotham's statement in full read:

Given the continuing speculation about the letters sent by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, the club has decided that it is proper for a statement to be made on the subject at this stage.

When mention was made last Sunday of a fire hazard it was stated that the fire officer had written to the club within the last six months. The chairman and club secretary searched the relevant records and found that no such letter had been received from the fire officer. This was later confirmed by the fire officer.

Subsequently, when the text of the two letters from the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, dated July 11 and 18 was released to the press, a further search of the records revealed that although dated one week apart the letters had been received by the club in the same envelope.

It was only because of an approach by the club that the letters were sent.

In October 1983, an application had been made to the Football Grounds Improvement Trust for a grant to assist in the repair of the grandstand roof. The application was refused in March 1984. An approach was later made to the police which resulted in a letter from Superintendent Briggs dated June 27, 1984. On receipt of that letter, an approach was made to the county council informing them of what the police had said, requesting them to inspect the roof.

An engineer from the county council visited Valley Parade on July 4, 1984, and inspected the roof. He verbally confirmed the opinion of the police. At the request of the club he promised that he would write confirming this view in the hope that it would assist the club to obtain a grant.

The engineer's visit was shortly after a non-football function which had been held at the ground. No further events were to take place until the commencement of the next football season in August, 1984, when which, routine maintenance was taking place.

On the date when the letters were sent by the county council, mail for the club was still being redirected to the office of Mr Peter Fletcher, the co-owner of the club, who was a partner in the previous 1908 company. Mr Fletcher and the club secretary were both on holiday, but in Mr Fletcher's absence, the mail was passed to the club.

On his return from holiday, the club secretary received the letters from the police dated June 27, 1984, and the letter from the West Yorkshire County Council dated July 11, 1984, to the Football Grounds Improvement Trust in support of a renewed application for a grant for repairs to the grandstand roof. The grant was approved in January this year.

It will be appreciated that, as revealed by the contents of the letter dated July 11, the principal concern at that time was the possibility of further deterioration to the roof, causing decay of roof boarding which might be vulnerable to high winds.

No recommendations were made by the council as to the type of materials that should be used in the renovation.

The second letter of July 18, dealt with improvements which would be required by the council if and when the club was promoted to the second division, when the ground would then have been a designated ground for the purposes of the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975.

Copies of the letter from the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council were sent to the Chief Fire Officer, and the City of Bradford Metropolitan Council. There were no visits or communications from any of the authorities following the letter of July 18, 1984, until April 30, 1985, when the county council wrote congratulating the club on its promotion to the second division.

Arrangements were then made by the club's architect for a meeting with council officials on May 15, 1985, which was cancelled by the council on Monday of this week.

Without grants and other financial assistance, the club would not have been able to carry out the extensive improvement works which were required on promotion to the second division.

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Benefits power struggle condemned

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

An 11-year Whitehall power struggle for control over the payment of more than £6,400 million in benefits to the unemployed was condemned by Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General yesterday.

He said in a report to Parliament that arrangements for assessing benefits to the unemployed were complicated because of different rules for different benefits and because of the separate responsibilities of the Department of Employment, the Department of Health and Social Security and local authorities.

Claimants might have to deal with Unemployment Benefit Offices, DHSS local offices, a housing authority and a Post Office, and no one office would be aware of full entitlement to benefits.

Sir Gordon said: "The arrangements are cumbersome and involve some duplication of effort and overlap."

The latest obstacle to a unified benefit administration was Mr Norman Fowler's social security benefit review. But Sir Gordon concluded that it was "most desirable" that as soon as the future shape of benefits was clear "all the options for reshaping their administration" should be urgently assessed.

RUC 'error' over Noraid rally

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Senior officers in the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been criticised for their handling of an attempt to arrest an American IRA sympathiser at a Provisional Sinn Féin rally in Belfast which ended with the death of a man who was hit by a plastic bullet.

An internal police inquiry into the handling of a demonstration to mark the anniversary of internment at Andersonstown, during which Mr Sean Downey, aged 22, was killed, has shown a number of shortcomings in planning.

The investigation, supervised by the Inspector of Constabulary, found "serious" errors of judgment, and insufficiently firm control on the ground." Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland told the Commons in a written reply.

The two senior officers controlling the parade last August were Mr Cathal Ramsey, an Assistant Chief Constable and the second most senior Roman Catholic in the RUC, and Det. Chief Supt. Robin McLaughlin, divisional commander for west Belfast.

He died as the RUC in full riot gear, made an abortive attempt to arrest Mr Martin Galvin, a United States citizen and publicity director of the Republican organization Noraid, who appeared at the rally despite a government order banning him from entering the United Kingdom.

Mr Hurd told the Commons that disciplinary action against a number of RUC men was being considered. Reserve Constable Nigel Hegarty, aged 27, and another member of the RUC faces a lesser charge.

Computers 'no danger' to pregnant women

By Our Technology Correspondent

Computer terminals can cause eye strain and backache to their operators but do not present any danger to pregnant women, according to government computer experts and their medical advisers.

Their conclusions, which have been rejected by the Council of Civil Service Unions, are contained in guidelines issued to government staff using the electronic equipment. The guidelines have been prepared by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency and the Civil Service Medical Advisory Service of the Cabinet Office.

They conclude: "There is no evidence that the equipment in use in government departments in the United Kingdom is unsafe."

The guidelines say that the solution to eye strain and backache "lies in attention to such factors as operator posture, ambient lighting and air-conditioning".

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.25; Canada \$2.75; Europe £1.75; India \$3.00; Japan \$4.00; New Zealand \$2.50; South Africa \$2.00; USA \$1.75; West Germany \$2.00; Yugoslavia \$2.00.

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Kidneys may be sold by US for private and health service transplants

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Plans are being drawn up for UK Transplant, the National Health Service organ-matching centre, to oversee the purchase by private London hospitals of kidneys from the United States at up to \$10,000 (£8,000) a time. Some of the kidneys may be used in NHS patients.

Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, has already agreed that UK Transplant should work out the practical details of such a scheme, having been told that the charge for the kidneys from people who have died covers only the cost of caring for the donor in the final hours, removing the kidney, tissue typing it and transporting it to Britain.

No charge is made for the kidney, nor does United Net work Organ Sharing (UNOS), the American equivalent of UK Transplant, make any profit from the transaction, ministers have been told.

At present about 50 kidneys a year for which a suitable recipient has been found in the United States are being transplanted, usually into Arab and Asian patients, at the private Devonshire, Clementine Churchill and St John and St Elizabeth Hospitals in London.

But three of the kidneys in the past year have been transplanted into health service patients because private recipient in Britain proved

suitable when final tests were done after the kidneys arrived. UNOS agreed to waive all charges except transport. The transplants were carried out by Mr Mick Bewick, transplant surgeon in the south-east region of the NHS, based at Dulwich Hospital in London.

UNOS is eager to deal direct with UK Transplant rather than separately with the private hospitals and surgeons. The hospitals believe that the system would be simpler and "give some respectability", as one put it, to what some see as a trade in human organs.

UK Transplant believes it would ensure that distribution of the private kidneys was fair and as ethical as possible and that the kidney went to the best-matched private recipient.

There have also been fears that kidneys coming into Britain privately could be an invitation to smuggle diamonds or drugs in their containers, as they are cleared through customs without examination.

Mr Myc Rugglesford, of UK Transplant, said: "We are still talking about quite how the scheme will work, and then the Department of Health will decide if it is an appropriate thing for us to do."

Under the present proposals, he said, UK Transplant would run two lists, one for NHS and one for private-sector patients, charging the hospitals for keeping private patients' details

on computer. UNOS would then contact it direct to see if there was a suitable match.

UNOS is understood to have offered to supply kidneys in two price bands: \$10,000 plus travel for a kidney that reaches Heathrow within 30 hours of being removed and \$2,000 for those arriving later than that. Most are over 30 hours once they reach Britain, although so far the private hospitals have paid about \$10,000 regardless of age.

Mr Rugglesford said, however, that two price bands "would present difficulties for us. We would prefer just one rate. We wouldn't want arguments about what time the kidney got in or about what would happen if there was a delay."

Critics are also asking how the price can drop so much after 30 hours when the full price is meant to cover only the costs of extracting, checking and transporting the organs.

Some of the kidneys might still go to NHS patients. Final cross-matching once the kidney arrives in Britain can show that the planned recipient has antibodies which would lead to rejection, in spite of a good tissue match. UK Transplant is hoping that in such cases the private hospitals or UNOS will waive all charges except travel, as has happened in the three cases so far.

Low-tar cigarettes no safer, study says

By Thomson Prestice Science Correspondent

New low-tar brands of cigarettes may not be safer than medium-tar brands, according to a study of symptoms in young smokers.

Smokers of 10 or more low-tar cigarettes a day showed respiratory symptoms such as cough and phlegm between two and six times more commonly than non-smokers. But there were no significant differences between low-tar and medium-tar smokers.

The results of the study, conducted among almost 4,000 people aged between 16 and 18 in Finland, are published in the latest issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

"Our analysis implies that among young people smoking more than nine cigarettes daily, the irritant effect of the new low tar cigarette (yielding less than 10mg tar) on the lung is significant and not apparently less than that of the medium-tar cigarette (10-18mg tar)," the Finnish authors say. They say that the decline in the yield of tar in cigarettes in recent years has contributed to the reduced risk of lung cancer and other disease among smokers. But they add: "Unfortunately we have to wait for many years before the effects on health of new low-tar brands of cigarettes can be shown in epidemiological studies using these diseases as an outcome."

According to the study, the number of cigarettes smoked daily is a much more important determinant of respiratory health than the brand's tar yield given by standard laboratory methods.

The amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide inhaled by people smoking low-tar cigarettes can be higher than the laboratory yields because "machines do not smoke cigarettes in the same manner as people."



Tessa Sanderson, the athlete, showing children her footprints set in a concrete path yesterday at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, south London. (Photograph: Warren Harrison)

Unlikely killers in a bitter dispute

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The two young South Wales miners who were jailed for life yesterday for the murder of Mr David Wilkie, a taxi driver, appeared in the dock as vulnerable, frightened, and ill-educated men, unlikely candidates for involvement in the most horrific single incident of the bitter miners' dispute.

In the words of their barristers, Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, both aged 21, were silly lads who had drifted almost by accident into carrying out a badly planned attack from which they had no hope of remaining undetected. They were as apologetic as their circumstances would allow.

Although scarcely aware of the fact, the historical struggle of the South Wales miners was ingrained in their blood.

Hancock had welcomed the strike only because he thought it would give him two weeks for his night-time forays over the moors to catch rabbits with the aid of a powerful electric lamp.

He lived with his parents, had £500 saved, and considered marrying his girlfriend, Carol Hopkins, who had borne their baby shortly before the strike began.

But his freedom allowed him to drink to excess even during the strike, and once, after consuming six pints of cider, he had smashed a bottle of beer against Mr Wilkie's house, saying: "We'll get you, you scabby bastard."

Shankland had voted against the strike and had withdrawn from picketing after being sickened by the battles he saw between the miners and the police at Daw Mill pit, near Coventry. But he could not, because of his upbringing, ever cross a picket line. If he had, his father would have thrown him out of the house.

A woman testified in court how he had protected her daughter when football hooligans had boarded a train on which they were travelling. Less emotional than Hancock, he was nevertheless shaking when he appeared in the dock to deny time and again that he ever intended to hurt anyone.

Like Hancock, he said that he had wanted only to halt the convoy carrying Mr Williams on that fateful morning. He, too, was the father of a child, and because of the case his girlfriend had left him for someone else.

While being questioned at Merthyr Tydfil police station, Shankland blamed the miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, for his predicament. He said: "I wanted to be in work, not on strike. I am not in work through that Scargill, and it is him I can thank for being here."

Although the pickets did not withdraw, as a result of the incident, from the Merthyr Vale colliery where David Williams worked, the death of Mr David Wilkie, the taxi driver, had the effect of uniting briefly the police and the strikers.

Six weeks after his death, Janice Reid, Mr Wilkie's fiancée and mother of his two-year-old daughter, Jennifer, gave birth to his son, Mr Wilkie also had two other children by his common law wife, Conni Phillips.

Study of GPs' workload

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and the British Medical Association are to launch a joint survey of family doctors' workloads.

Starting in July, 1,000 GPs will be asked to complete a diary of their weekly activities and fill in a questionnaire.

The move comes after criticism from the review body on doctors' pay that existing workload measures are "double-counting". Studies, which family doctors see as an unfair, also suggest that most GPs spend only between 12 and 24 hours a week seeing patients.

The study will run as a pilot between July and August and then on to July next year if it proves successful. But results will not be available in time for the Government's Green Paper on family doctor services. Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said yesterday that he still hopes to publish the paper in July.

In recent years the Department of Health has argued that a drop in the average number of

patients seen by GPs, far fewer sick notes needed since statutory sick pay was introduced, and fewer people aged over 65 meant workloads had not increased.

Family doctors however believe that earlier discharge of patients from hospital, more time needed for those over 75, and the transfer from hospital to community care has increased their workload. The first findings should be available in time for next year's review body report.

Children died in cupboard

Two children died in a bizarre Bank Holiday accident after becoming trapped in a tiny storage compartment under the seats of a converted caravanette, a North Devon inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Keith Simson, a garage owner, said he had found the bodies of his children, John, aged five, and Sarah, aged nine, huddled together in the caravanette, on sale on the forecourt of his garage at Sticklepath, near Okehampton, Devon.

Evidence showed the lid could not be opened from the inside. North Devon coroner Mr Brian Hall-Tomlin recorded verdicts of accidental death.

Rare orchids destroyed

While eight police officers stood guard against conservationists, an Essex meadow containing about 15,000 rare orchids was sprayed with weedkiller on Wednesday night after the Nature Conservancy Council had applied for its preservation (Patricia Clough writes).

The Friends of the Earth said that the spraying of the field, at West Herson, near Colchester, where a housing development is planned, had destroyed the best orchid meadow in Britain. "It was a greedy act of selfish vandalism," Mr Charles Secrett, the Friends' countryside campaigner, said.

'Seedy trio' guilty of trying to swindle duke

A "seedy little trio", who tried to swindle the Duke of Devonshire out of £150,000, were remanded in custody for sentence at the Central Criminal Court yesterday until Monday.

Mr Anthony Wilken, for the prosecution, had said they took advantage of the duke's "odd habits" including leaving money and blank cheques about.

While the duke, aged 65, one of the country's wealthiest men and biggest landowners, was away on a holiday with a woman friend, the trio invaded his home and stole three cheques, which were "expertly forged", the court heard. They were "cunningly successful" in passing two of the cheques for £61,000, but were caught out after trying to cash the third for £89,000, the court heard.

Yesterday, after a trial of three weeks, in which the duke gave evidence, Peter Callaghan, aged 26, Heraklis "Ricky" Kouzoupis, aged 32, and Andrew Shells, aged 44, were found guilty of cheating him.

Callaghan, a public house barman, and son of the duke's former butler, of Leicester Street, Westminster, was convicted of stealing the cheques from a desk drawer in the duke's study at Chesterfield Street, Mayfair. Kouzoupis, a businessman illegally in this country from Cyprus, of Hereford Road, Acton, was found guilty of receiving stolen cheques and passing them. Shells, a hairdresser, of North Road, Harrow, was convicted of helping to pass the cheques.

After the verdicts the court was told that deportation papers had been served on Kouzoupis, who had gone through a marriage of convenience in order to stay in Britain and was earning £3,000 a month as a technical manager when he was arrested.

Judge Hazan QC asked Detective Inspector Ian Marsden, the officer in charge of the case, what had happened to £50,000 which had been drawn from the duke's account. The officer said there was no trace of the money, except the suspicion that Kouzoupis, alleged to be the ringleader in the swindle, had purchased a Mercedes car for £10,000.

The Duke of Devonshire is a man of great wealth, influence, and impeccable style (Rupert Morris writes).

Andrew Cavendish, 11th Duke of Devonshire, won the Military Cross during the Second World War while serving with the Coldstream Guards.

He married Deborah Mitford, sister of Nancy, Unity and Jessica, and they have one son and two daughters.

A former Conservative junior Minister, and now a supporter of the Social Democratic Party, he has consistently refused to accept state aid for the maintenance of Chatsworth, his home in Derbyshire, preferring instead to sell the odd work of art to keep the taxman at bay.

Last July the Duke sold 71 Old Master drawings at Christie's for a record-breaking £12.2 million, having rejected an offer of £5.25 million from the British Museum.

He had told *The Times* three months previously: "I think it morally wrong for someone with my resources to claim taxpayers' money for this house."

Mr A. Wilken, had told the jury that Callaghan took the cheques while he was "minding" the duke's house in 1983.

He passed them to Kouzoupis, a drinking companion he had met in West End clubs and casinos, who then forged them and gave them to Shells to put through his bank account. Two of the cheques were cleared and Shells's bank manager paid out £50,000, keeping £11,000 back to offset an overdraft. The duke's Mayfair bank was alerted and the police were called in, when the third cheque was presented by Shells, who tried to get a further £89,000.

£17,400m blow-out on expenses

By Jonathan Davis Business Correspondent

Business travel and entertainment expenses cost British industry more than £17,400 million a year, yet many companies do little or nothing to control that huge bill, according to a report published today.

A survey commissioned by American Express, the credit card group, shows that the annual outlay by industry on travel and entertainment far exceeds the amount it spends each year on rates (£6,000 million), advertising (£4,050 million) or even corporation tax (£8,400 million).

But few senior executives have any idea of how much goes out on those expenses, and less than half of British companies have any written policy for controlling them.

Mr Roy Stephenson, a vice-president of American Express Travel Services, said: "Our experience shows that in many ways British business is lagging behind its international competitors in reducing this key area of business costs."

The potential for savings is illustrated by the amount of cash which companies advance for travel expenses. At any one time there is more than £1,000 million tied up in such advances. It is simply "money out of the window", American Express says.

By switching to a company credit card system and leaving the cash to earn interest, industry could save £140 million a year at present interest rates. But the report says that companies display "remarkably little concern". Only 11 per cent have a specialist travel manager, and many do not regard travel and entertainment expenses as a "significant" cost.

The survey says that the construction industry is the heaviest spender on travel and entertainment, with an annual bill of £4,200 million, followed by the motor and engineering industries (£2,753 million), and financial and professional services each account for 25 per cent of the total bill, with the balance going on accommodation and meals (23 per cent), rail fares and car hire (15 per cent) and entertaining (12 per cent).

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CAA refuses 25 fare rises

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Civil Aviation Authority yesterday turned down 25 fare rises on European routes.

The proposed increases, mostly around 5 per cent, were "excessive in relation to costs" and in turning them down they were protecting the consumer, the CAA said.

Although the CAA does not formally act in collusion with the Department of Transport, it is probably no coincidence that the refusals come at a time

when the Government is battling with European governments for lower fares and more competition on routes between Britain and European destinations.

The airlines affected by the decision include British Airways, Air UK, Dan Air, Air France, Lufthansa, the Scandinavian airline SAS, Alitalia, and Birmingham Executive Airways. Most of the fares refused were for services used by

businessmen and regular travellers on club and normal economy fares. A wide range of changes in cheaper fares were allowed.

A British Airways spokesman said that most of the applications were for rises to meet increases in the cost of fuel and foreign currency, and the majority had been approved. The airline had reduced fares on 17 routes during the past year.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

MPs say wages councils should not be abolished

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Wages councils, which give protection to nearly three million of Britain's lowest-paid workers, should not be abolished, the House of Commons Employment Select Committee said in a report yesterday.

The recommendation from the Conservative-dominated committee comes at the moment Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has been consulting trade unions and employers about the councils' future.

The Government has already decided to discontinue next month an International Labour Organization convention which obliges Britain to maintain a minimum wage fixing machinery. Mr King will then decide if the wages councils should be reformed or abolished.

Set up by Winston Churchill in 1909, there are now 26 wages councils, covering 2,750,000 people or 11 per cent of the workforce. They establish a variety of rates of pay and conditions, the lowest adult rate last November being £47.50 a week for hairdressing. Most minimum adult rates are between £63 and £72 a week.

Government ministers argue that wages councils, by setting earnings levels, cannot easily pay, inhibit employment. But the select committee was not convinced and comments: "Ministers did not give an estimate of the increase in the

number of jobs which might be expected to result from abolition; when pressed to do so in respect of young people, they were 'unable to give the message was, 'try and see'."

The MPs say the case against abolition rests on arguments about poverty, industrial relations and justice. "Why should workers in wages councils areas be singled out for special treatment when they are not highly paid at present?"

They also echo the fears of some employers that abolition could upset some markets by providing the opportunity for competition based on wage-cutting.

The report was immediately welcomed by the Low Pay Unit. Mr Chris Pond, its director, said: "The report exposes the paucity of argument and lack of evidence on which the plans to abolish the wages councils are based."

But Mr Peter Thurnham, Conservative MP for Bolton North East, the one committee member to vote against the report, said yesterday that abolition would free employers "to restore the missing bottom rungs on the ladder of earnings opportunities".

He estimated that up to 400,000 extra people would find work.

Fifth Report from Commons Employment Committee: Wages Councils (Stationery Office, £1.85).



Sparkling start: Lord Spencer, father of the Princess of Wales, drawing a glass of spa water at the Pump Room in Bath yesterday afternoon when the fountain was re-opened for the first time in seven years. The fountain was turned off in 1978 after the discovery of an amoeba which contaminated the water and led to the death of a young girl. A pure new source has now been found and tourists will be able to taste the water again, at 25p a glass. Lord Spencer is co-author, with Lady Spencer, of a book on British spas.

Falklanders plan to put islands on tourist map

From Alan Hamilton Port Stanley

Tourists who travel the remotest parts of the world in search of one-upmanship may soon be able to add the Falkland Islands to the list of destinations they throw casually across dinner tables.

Construction of the new airport at Mount Pleasant, 38 miles from the capital, Port Stanley, has spurred islanders to a flurry of schemes on how to attract holiday business to their newly vibrant economy.

The Falkland Islands Development Corporation has plans to build a chain of prefabricated mini-hotels on some of the islands richest in the abundant wildlife of the penguin, albatross and seal.

Several remote farms are ready to explain to visitors the sheep shearing life. A Stanley entrepreneur is planning a public house amid the empty moors on the new airport road. Nearby, Mr John Smith is preparing to sell his Stanley guesthouse and build a modest adventure holiday centre from which he will conduct battle-field tours.

Carrington warning on space weapons

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Lord Carrington, secretary-general of Nato, said yesterday that the West must not allow its nuclear and conventional defences to weaken as a result of putting too many hopes on space-based defence systems before they have been proved feasible.

Speaking in London at the Royal United Services Institute, he said that the purpose of defence must remain to deter war of any kind, whether nuclear or conventional. "We won't succeed in doing that if we fail sensibly to take full advantage of what new technology may have to offer, whether in the strategic or in the conventional field."

"But we must be careful also not to count our strategic chickens before they are hatched; and to maintain the political and technical underpinnings of our present strategy until we are sure that we have something better to put in its place."

Lord Carrington supported the efforts which Nato was making to strengthen its conventional defences.

He emphasized the importance of co-operation between

Nato members in the development or production of arms, as a means of making better use of resources.

But that would not be enough: "New money will be needed too; and it is important that we regard present levels of achievement as something not only to be maintained in real terms, but to be developed to the extent possible."

Referring to the Geneva disarmament talks, Lord Carrington said Nato believed that a security balance could and should be struck at much lower levels of arms and armed forces than was the case at present.

The security which Nato sought was not security at the expense of the Soviet Union. At a time of change in the Soviet leadership that had consistently to be made clear, and "such consistency which Western governments had always found easy".

But also, "if the Soviet negotiators try to link reductions in offensive weapons to a prohibition of American research into strategic defence, they should be met with a firm 'no'." Lord Carrington said.

GLC plans own wardens

The Greater London Council is to set up an independent traffic warden force at a cost of just over £1 million.

The wardens, who will wear distinctive uniforms, will aim to catch more parking offenders than ordinary wardens. They

will have powers to issue £5 excess charge tickets and to have vehicles towed away.

It is thought the force will patrol a heavily congested area east of the City in the Borough of Tower Hamlets, which will operate the scheme.

Police must pay after car death

Mr Donald Sparrow, of Worthington Way, Colchester, won £22,500 damages in the High Court yesterday after his son Paul was knocked down and killed by a police car.

Mr Paul Sparrow, aged 28, was crossing Edgware Road, London, in March 1982, when he was hit by the unmarked police car, on an emergency call, which was sounding its sirens. He died two days later.

Judge Harris found the police negligent but cut damages of £30,000 by 25 per cent because he found Mr Paul Sparrow partly to blame.

A boy aged three was awarded £20,000 damages for the death of his father, knocked down by a car two months before his birth in November 1981. David King and his sister Rachel, aged six, each received the same amount under a £192,000 award to their mother, Mrs Estelle King, of Cambridge Street, Pimlico, London.

Man loses leg in train accident

Mr Mark Howlett, aged 25, from Heathfield, East Sussex, had a leg amputated in hospital yesterday after he was trapped between a platform and the wheels of a train at Eppingham station, near Hastings.

Ambulance teams and a doctor worked for almost an hour to free Mr Howlett, who had been running to catch the 6.24am Hastings to Charing Cross express.

Airbus makes forced landing

A British Caledonian Airbus AC10, on a flight from Gatwick to Lusaka with 30 passengers, made an emergency landing at Heathrow Airport yesterday after one of its two engines failed.

The engine failed shortly after take-off but the aircraft was unable to return to Gatwick because of thickening fog. It was diverted to Heathrow where emergency services stood by as it made a safe landing.

Blind man's keen ears trap thief

The sharp hearing of Mr Bill Penfold, the blind manager of the charity shop in Bow, east London, brought about the prosecution of a voluntary worker on a charge of stealing from the till. He heard the rustle of notes, Thames Magistrates' Court was told, yesterday.

Peggy Chambers, aged 35, of Turin Street, Bethnal Green, admitted two charges of stealing a total of £34 from the London Fund for the Blind. She was remanded on bail until June 10 for reports.

Cash machines out of action

About half the 1,600 cash machines run by Lloyds Bank were out of order yesterday, because of "teething troubles" with a new computer program designed to increase the system's capacity. Lloyds said that the machines in seven of the bank's 16 regions were closed down. The problem was at the bank's operations centre in Blackfriars, central London.

Patient dies

A woman in her forties who was the fourth patient to have a combined heart and lung transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, died at the hospital yesterday.

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the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Every so often the Alliance gets a new opportunity of making the breakthrough that seeks. Up to now it has squandered each chance, but a further opening is appearing in the confused state of British politics that has followed the end of the miners' strike.

Yesterday's Gallup Poll in the Daily Telegraph put the Alliance in second place, ahead of the Conservatives and only half a percentage point behind Labour. A by-election is pending in the not unfavourable territory of Brecon and Radnor, and a success there would reverberate around the country.

Whether the Alliance can seize this latest opportunity will depend partly upon how far it can define a clear and convincing strategy. That was precisely what Mr William Rodgers, vice-president of the SDP, set out to do in a lecture to the Tawney Society yesterday evening.

At the same time, Dr David Owen was delivering the Gaiskill Memorial Lecture at Nottingham University on the subject of "Ownership", and the day before Mr David Steel blazed a speaking on Alliance prospects to a Liberal youth day in the House of Commons.

Differences of emphasis

It was Mr Rodgers who addressed himself most specifically to the future strategy of the Alliance. He envisages a party that would be "clearly not and unequivocally on the business-left of the political spectrum", that would "occupy the ground amongst the voters close to that occupied by the Labour Party in a previous generation", and that would seek to supplant Labour by offering a combination of hard-headed economic policies and an active social concern.

"We have declared", he said, "that industrial efficiency and the creation of wealth are the necessary means towards an open, classless and more equal society."

This prescription raises two questions. The first is whether the others would agree with Mr Rodgers on the role of the Alliance. There are certainly differences of emphasis. Although Mr Rodgers specifically endorsed Dr Owen's theme of "toughness and tenderness", the tone of some of his remarks contrasted significantly not only with Dr Owen's lecture last night but also with many of his recent speeches.

"It is time", Mr Rodgers said, "to talk more of our tender dimension and to make it better known that we are a party of social reform, deeply concerned with the welfare of our people."

But that was not a policy difference so much as a reminder to Dr Owen to maintain the balance that he had himself propounded. It was a reminder with which the Liberals will be much in sympathy. Many of them have been worried by the toughness of SDP pronouncements on economics.

Possibility of new consensus

That raises the second, and to my mind potentially far more significant, question both of Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen. Would a party with such a hard-headed economic policy - favouring competition, welcoming profits, eager for efficiency - be acceptable as the principal left-of-centre party in this country?

If that were possible it would open the way to a new national consensus, based upon the experience of Thatcherism. Mrs Thatcher herself often expresses her scorn for consensus. But that must surely be because of the nature of the previous Butskellite consensus, which dominated British thinking during the 1950s, 1960s and much of the 1970s.

That was based upon acceptance by all parties of the main changes introduced by the Attlee Government: an expansive welfare state and a mixed economy with a large public sector. A new consensus now would have to be based not upon acceptance of everything that Mrs Thatcher has done, but upon recognition of the impact that the Thatcher experience has had upon Britain.

I question whether such a consensus is feasible. But if it were, it would be a development of the greatest importance for this country. It would offer the prospect of a greater measure of sustained economic realism than would otherwise be in prospect.

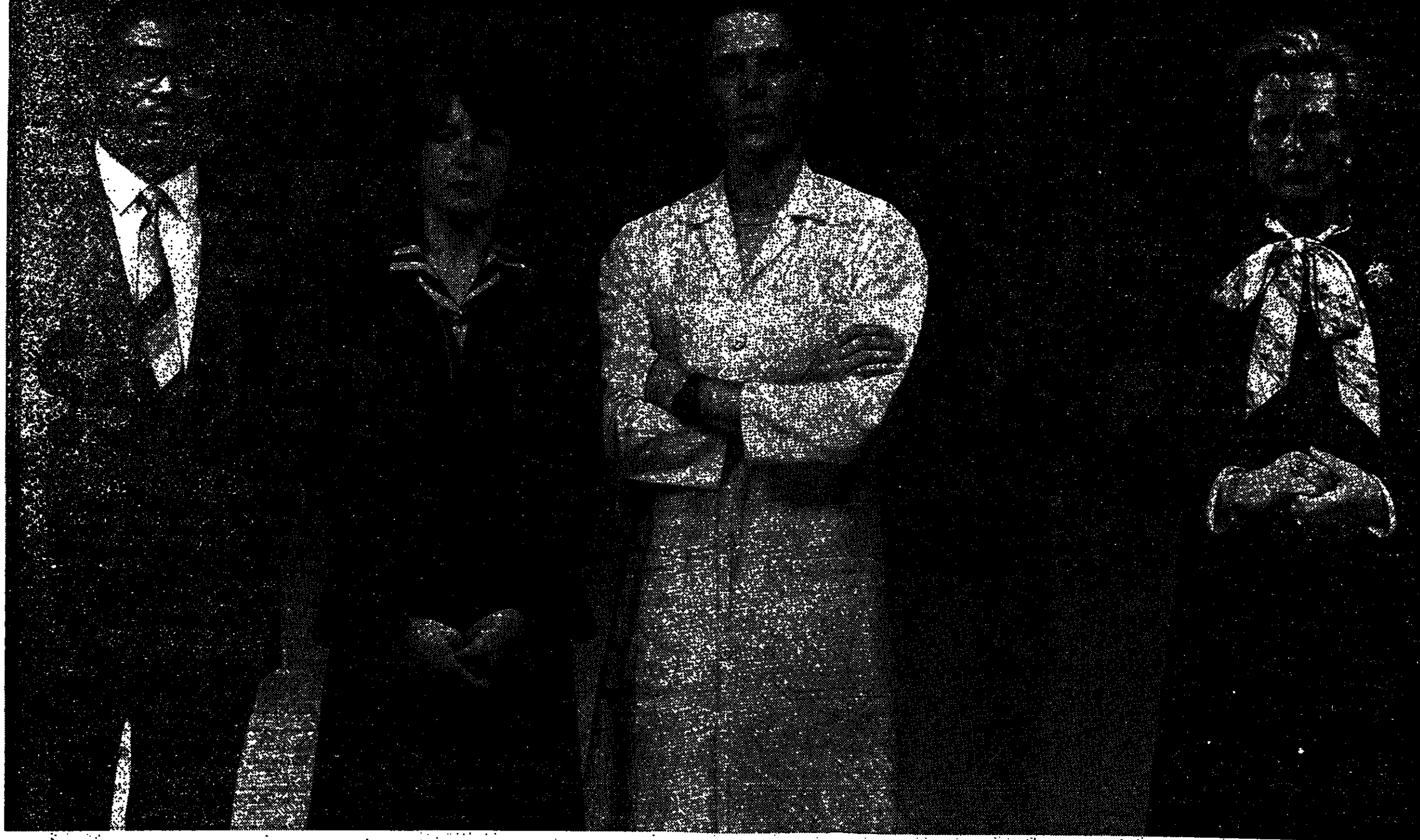
No one party can govern Britain for ever. Nor can economics be taken out of politics. Yet lasting economic improvement is unlikely to be achieved without a fundamental continuity in policy.

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THREE OUT OF FOUR LONDONERS WANT A SINGLE ELECTED AUTHORITY FOR LONDON.



One month ago the Harris Opinion Poll showed clearly how Londoners felt their city should be run.

Three quarters believe London as a whole needs a democratically elected authority.*

On the other hand, the Government seems to think that in some cases the 32 individual boroughs can take the place of a single body.

Most Londoners know that a city as large and as complex as London needs one authority to co-ordinate many of its services.

In other cases they seem to think that Joint Committees and Government controlled Quangos will know what's best for the people.

That cannot be right when they're not directly elected by Londoners.

The fact is, no matter what anybody thinks of the way the GLC runs London, Londoners still want a single elected authority to perform the same function.

The Government still has time to listen to what the people are saying. We think they should.

*SOURCE: HARRIS OPINION POLL APRIL 1985 FOR THAMES NEWS (THAMES TV).

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سكرا من الامرين

Aftermath of jail riots

France struggles to solve powder-keg problem of overcrowded prisons

From Diana Geddes, Paris

An uneasy calm has descended on France's prison system after the spate of violence and unrest in prisons across the country last week, but the Government remains uncomfortably aware that it is sitting on a powder-keg and the situation could turn into something much worse at any moment.

M. Robert Badinter, the Justice Minister, has admitted that overcrowding is the main cause. The prison population is at its highest level since just after the war, with nearly 45,000 prisoners crowded into buildings designed to accommodate 32,000. In many remand prisons, there are often three or even four prisoners to a cell.

"In summer, I tremble every time there is a heat wave," M. Badinter said in an interview earlier this year. "The more people there are in prison, the more difficulties there are for the prison staff, the more acute the problem of surveillance becomes and the worse the conditions of prison life get."

"One is forced to restrict the time for exercise, to reduce the number of showers, to cut the length of family visits, and so on. Everything becomes a source of tension. For three-and-a-half years now, the situation in the prisons has been a source of anxiety and humiliation for me. Our prisons are not the worst in Europe, but

some of them are unworthy of a particular case has total discretion over whether to free on bail or detain in prison a person after he or she has been charged.

M. Badinter has sought to restrict the magistrate's power to order preventive detention by requiring that lawyers for the prosecution and the defence be present at the session at which such a decision is taken. Previously, only the detainee was required to be present.

In his attempt to reduce overcrowding, M. Badinter has also sought to introduce alternatives to prison, such as community work orders, but their use is still very limited.

Much has been done to help "humanize" France's old-fashioned, austere prisons since the Socialists came to power, but life there is still intolerable for many inmates as the periodic protests, hunger strikes and high number of suicides and self-mutilations bear witness. Six prisoners have committed suicide in the past 10 days, bringing the total number this year to 20. Last year, 58 committed suicide.

The suicide rate among prisoners is much higher than the already exceptionally high rate for French society as a whole. Most suicides in prison involve young prisoners awaiting trial. For every one successful suicide, there are believed to be four attempts and 40 acts of self-violence.

The examining magistrate in



Not the eye of a needle, or the gates of heaven but security checks for all at the Papal mass.

Pope's salutary warning to the rich

Renter, AP - The Pope delivered a strong warning at an open-air Mass in Luxembourg yesterday that increasing affluence was causing a drift from the faith and a dwindling number of priests.

He told the congregation of some 50,000, the largest crowd of his two-day visit to the Grand Duchy, that the tiny country had overcome war and political trouble to achieve a high standard of living.

He said the affluent society had begun to achieve what the Reformation failed to do. "People today have been dazzled by progress and prosperity and often look only to

earth. They look no further than the world in which they are enclosed, they accept secularization.

"Man's blindness leads him to cherish illusions and to make idols of earthly realities, which results in deep disillusionment and suicidal behavior."

The Pope's visit to Luxembourg has been marked by a return to traditional Christian themes, in contrast to the interlarded church politics which dominated his Netherlands trip.

The Pope said Mass on a raised altar on Ascension Thursday, a church feast marking Christ's return to

heaven and a national holiday here.

Church officials say that 97.3 per cent of Luxembourg's population of 366,000 is Roman Catholic.

"Open up your working week to God by keeping the sabbath holy and partaking regularly of the eucharist", John Paul said during his homily. "Respect the Lord's day as a precious gift."

he added. "In this way we can avoid becoming the slaves of work or entertainment."

Although 95 per cent of the Duchy's 365,000 population are registered Catholics, only 25 per cent regularly attend Mass.

The Pope's Ascension Day message was seen as a rallying cry to Catholics all over the world.

In his greeting to the Pope, Father Michel Schmitt, director of a seminary, said: "There are no longer enough numbers to cover the various priestly duties in our diocese."

The average age of priests in Luxembourg is over 61 years old and no ordinations are planned in the next year.

The Pope continued his Luxembourg trip with a visit to the tomb of 7th century Saint Willibrord, near the West German border, before continuing to Belgium.

Kohl spurns pressure to halt Silesian address

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany can expect several days of being asked whether he still intends to address a Silesian exile group in June, or of being told that he should not.

The Silesian, the paper of the most militant of the exiles, and even then of only a small number, has just published an article denouncing the almost universally admired speech of President Richard von Weizsäcker to the Bundestag on the subject of the fortieth anniversary of the Second World War. Herr Kohl is due to address a conference of the Silesian exiles Association in Hanover, which lasts from June 14 to 16.

The article, among other things, said President Weizsäcker's view that Hitler and Germany caused the war was simplistic, and failed to take into account the injustice of Versailles after the First World War. Furthermore, Churchill and Roosevelt were warmongers who used the excuse of the persecution of the Jews to destroy Germany as a great power.

All this has nothing, as such, to do with Silesia - the territory lost to Poland after the Second World War - which was not taken from Germany at Versailles. It is simply the version of the origins of the war to be found in the various, small-circulation right-wing newspapers, with names such as the *National Zeitung*, sold on Railway bookstalls.

The Social Democrats solemnly called on Herr Kohl not to attend the meeting.

But Herr Kohl has said the article was "dumb" and unrepresentative of exile opinion, and that he still intends to be in Hanover.

Gunmen kidnap Portuguese in Mozambique

Maputo (AFP) - A woman and three children, all Portuguese, were kidnapped on Wednesday on the road between Maputo and the Swaziland border, presumably by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, the Mozambican news agency reported.

The woman was named as Senhora Celeste Lemos, and the three children who were travelling with her are a girl and two boys aged between nine and 11.

The gunmen were said to have burnt Senhora Lemos's car and then taken her and the three children away. The security forces were reported to be searching for them.

Helicopter plunges into Zimbabwe lake

From Jan Raath, Harare

A Zimbabwe Air Force pilot crashed his French-made Alouette III helicopter into Lake Kariba on Tuesday night, killing himself and five other occupants.

The accident occurred near the Wafa Wafa training camp on the lake shore where Zimbabwe's paratroop unit, the 1st Commando Battalion, was carrying out manoeuvres.

The Ministry of Defence said the Alouette appeared to turn away in its final approach to the landing strip and crashed into the lake. Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, the air force commander, said yesterday a board of inquiry had been called to investigate the accident and until then it would be premature to speculate on the causes.

The accident occurred at 7pm, well after dark. Sources said night flying by helicopters was strictly contrary to standing orders.

Although the names of the dead had not been published by late yesterday morning, sources said the pilot was an air lieutenant who qualified as a helicopter pilot last year. He was one of those trained by Pakistani instructors to fill the gap left by the hundreds of white pilots who have left the Air Force since independence.

Doctors' ban hits Senegal poor

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

Hard-pressed Senegalese doctors and medical workers have called a week-long national strike to protest against low wages, unhygienic working conditions and the chronic lack of drugs and medical supplies available in state hospitals and health centres.

Trade unions have been urging the Government for over a year to improve the country's health services, without success. Agreements reached after a two-day strike last July have not been respected by the Government and a three-day strike at the beginning of last week seemed only to serve to harden the Government's position.

This latest week-long strike is causing real suffering amongst the poorer population, especially in the country areas where health centres are unmanned. In urban areas some form of minimum services are being maintained in hospitals with military management, thanks to the requisitioning of military and civilian medical staff.

Senegalese doctors say they work under constant risk of infection and that they must sometimes stand by and watch people die for lack of drugs to cure them.

Senegal is suffering from a series of strikes and student unrest, due to the economic situation. The Government feels that it has to stand firm against the rising tide of protests.

Philippine troops kill 27 rebels in six-hour battle

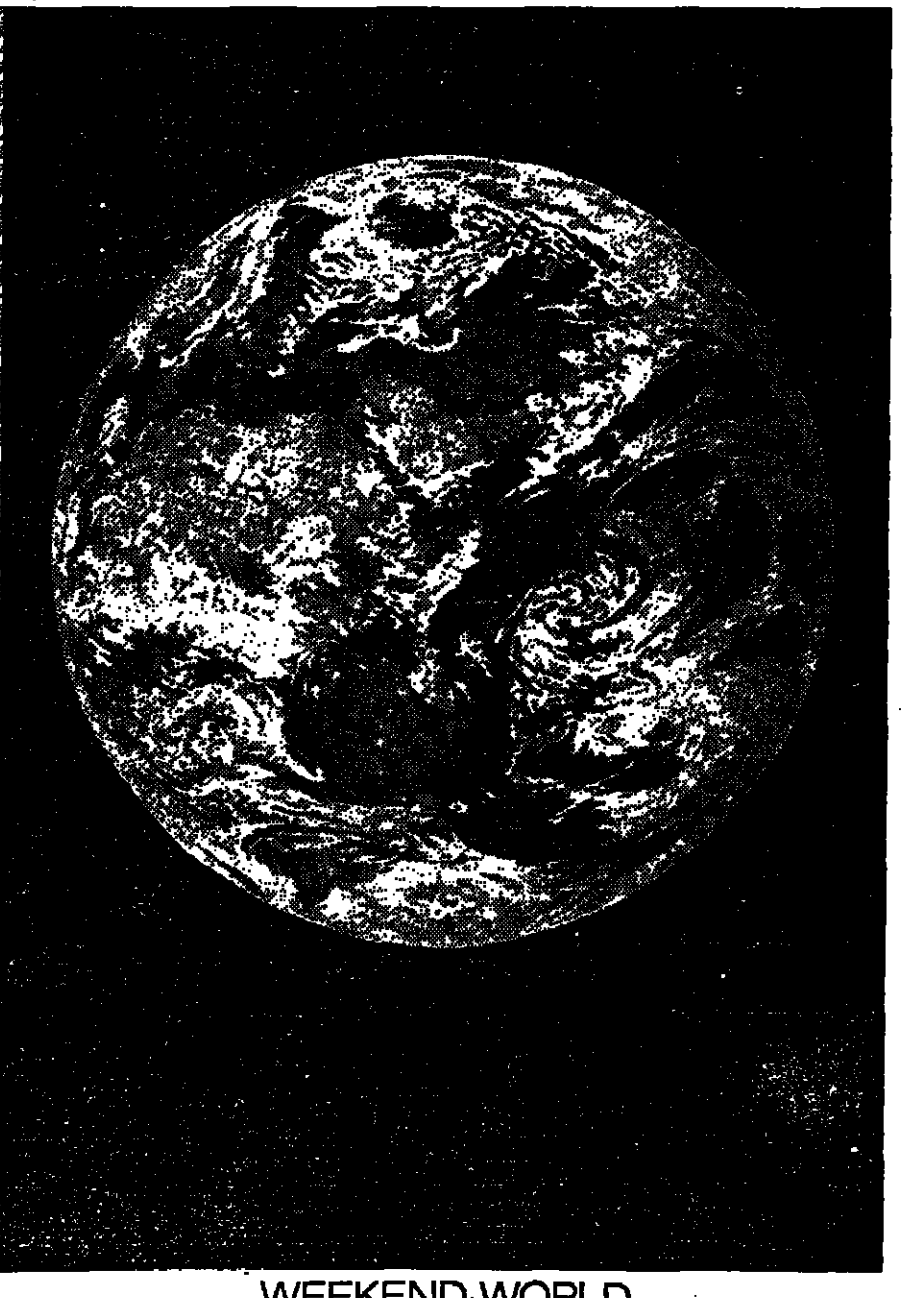
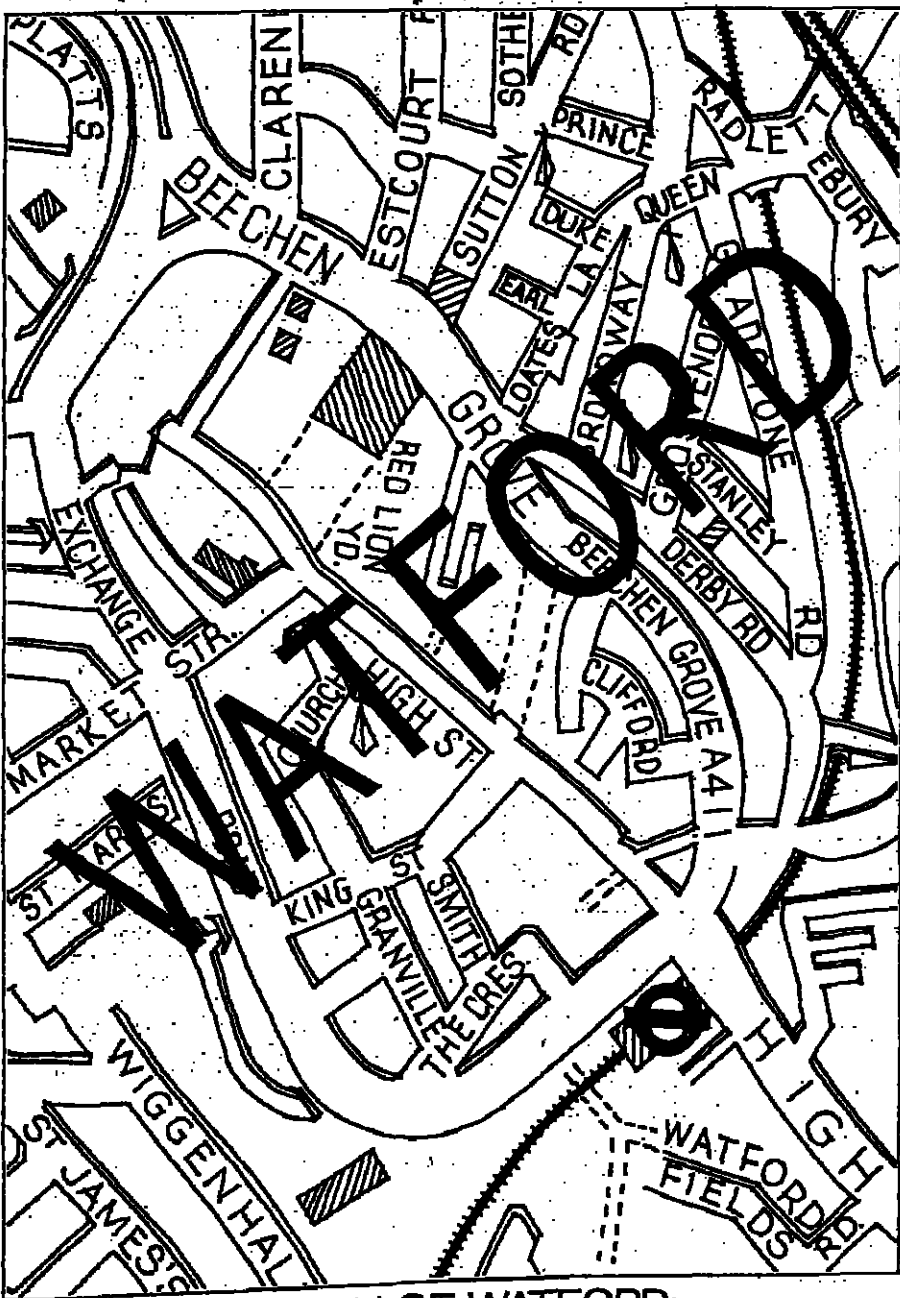
Manila - Government troops killed 27 communist rebels and wounded 15 others in a bloody six-hour battle in the southern Philippines, the state-run news agency yesterday reported. (Keith Dalton writes).

More than 150 rebels of the New People's Army were repulsed by 22 soldiers and militiamen when they tried to overrun a Philippine constabulary camp in the town of Lupon, Davao Oriental province, the Philippine news agency said.

One soldier and a member of the civilian Home Defence Force, who were on guard duty, were killed in the initial attack on the camp at 4.30 am. Twelve troopers were wounded.

Several rounds of mortar fire landed inside the camp before mid-morning when troop reinforcements arrived with two armoured personnel vehicles which machine-gunned the rebel lines, the agency said.

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González launches talks with union on cutting police links to Army

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Talks about transforming Spain's national police force into a wholly civilian body, no longer led by army officers and subject to a military code of discipline, opened here yesterday between a senior Interior Ministry official and the biggest police union.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, paved the way last week for the talks, which are likely to prove difficult, when he publicly dissociated himself from the tough stand taken by Señor José Barriomuevo, the Interior Minister, and reiterated the Government's intention to demilitarize the national police.

The Interior Minister, during 2½ years in office has had considerable success in fighting Basque separatist terrorism is currently at the centre of controversy on several fronts. His critics accuse him of failing to show the sensitivity required for higher standards in the police force now Spain is a democracy, and failing to recognise the need to break firmly with the methods the

Spanish police used during the Franco years. The right-wing opposition Popular Alliance, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, has called for Señor Barriomuevo's resignation after the discovery earlier this week that a police intelligence unit responsible to the Interior Ministry has been spying on its internal proceedings.

The Socialist government ordered an inquiry amid cries about a "Spanish Watergate", but both the Interior Minister and Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister, who keeps a close watch on party affairs, have denied using the information acquired by the police or having ordered such surveillance.

● **EIGHT HURT:** At least eight policemen were injured yesterday, several seriously, when a bomb exploded under their van in the northern Spanish city of Basauri, police said (Reuters report).

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack which bore the hallmark of the Basque guerrilla separatist organization ETA. In another attack yesterday a bomb damaged a government traffic control office in the northern city of Lérida. Nobody was injured.

● **LA LINEA:** Señor Manuel Fraga has said that he would not close the Gibraltar-Spain frontier if he came to power (our Gibraltar correspondent writes). Speaking at a seminar on Gibraltar, held in La Linea, Señor Fraga quickly added that in special circumstances he would reserve the right, under the Treaty of Utrecht, to close the frontier.

Señor Fraga told reporters that the reciprocal rights announced in Geneva last February were not being enforced, and that only the British side was getting the benefit of the opening. He would not accept that the Gibraltarians could have the right to decide the future of Gibraltar, but "they can be British if they want to".

He rejected condominium, except as a transitional status.

French beat cholera at Ethiopian relief camp

Addis Ababa (NYT) - French doctors say they have successfully contained an outbreak of cholera at the Ethiopian famine relief camp in Korem.

"We still have two or three cases," said Dr Brigitte Vasset, a member of the Médecins sans Frontières team working at the camp, "but it is under control."

Aid workers said the announcement was likely to stir controversy because the Ethiopian Government has long denied the presence of cholera, a highly infectious disease characterized by diarrhoea, rapid dehydration and painful cramps. Government spokesmen have maintained that cases of supposed cholera have instead been acute diarrhoea.

There are two reasons why Ethiopia may be reluctant to admit the existence of cholera: It would almost certainly mean curtailing exports at a time when the country is badly in need of foreign exchange; and it would put the Government under pressure to halt its controversial programme to resettle 1.5 million famine victims from the north.

There are no reliable figures on how many deaths have been caused by the disease. At Korem fewer than 250 people, about 20 per cent of those infected, died over the last month and a half, said Dr Vasset.

A senior Western diplomat estimated that at least several hundred additional deaths due to cholera have taken place at other relief centres since December. There may also be cholera in rural areas outside the camps.

Although some medical workers and aid officials have been saying privately since December that they believed cholera was spreading in a number of areas, Médecins sans Frontières is the first and, so far, the only organization to use the word publicly.



Bare bones: Mr Long examining the dinosaur bones found in the Painted Desert

Bones of oldest dinosaur found in Arizona

Berkeley, California (AP) - A dinosaur skeleton more than 225 million years old has been found in Arizona's Painted Desert. Researchers say the remains are the oldest ever found in North America.

The well-preserved bones are of an animal believed to be about the size of an Alsatian dog, but with a long neck and tail, said Mr Robert Long, leader of a team of paleontologists from the University of California at Berkeley. The Dinosaur was a plant eater and "rather clumsy", Long said. It was three or four million years older than any dinosaur remains ever discovered in North America. But Mr Michael Greenwald, curator of the Berkeley Museum of Paleontology, said: "It's the oldest dinosaur in the world, no doubt about it."

Mother jailed for burning, beating and starving son

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A mother who burnt, beat and starved her son, keeping him locked in a cupboard and chained to the lavatory, has been sentenced together with her male companion to seven years' imprisonment, despite a dramatic last-minute appeal by the boy to be reunited with his "parents".

David, now aged 14, who has been living in a children's home since his escape from his mother's flat three years ago, told the judge that he had been deprived of a proper family life for 12 years and that he wanted the accused to be allowed to go free so that he could spend the few years he has left of his childhood with his mother, "father" and half-brother.

However, counsel for the prosecution urged the jury of five men and four women to consider before reaching their verdict the case not only of David but of all the thousands of "martyred" children in France. Every year between 40,000 and 50,000 children were victims of physical, sexual or psychological abuse and violence, usually by their own families. Some 300 to 400 died every year. Society must express its severe disapproval of such acts, he said.

From the outset David's mother, Françoise Bisson, now aged 39, had rejected her son. He was the product of a "one-night stand" with a married man, and as soon as he was born, she turned him out to a child minder. A year later she met and started living with her present companion, Claude Chevet, now aged 36, by whom she had a second son, Laurent.

At the age of two, David was brought back to live with his family, but his mother, herself a

rejected, battered child, never seemed to manage to form a proper relationship with him, although she cosseted and lavished affection on Laurent. At first David led a more or less normal life. But one day, when he was four or five, his mother suddenly lost her temper because he would not eat his food and plunged his hands into a basin of boiling water, holding them down so that the skin peeled off and his fingers glued together. She claims it was an accident.

From that moment, he was kept hidden and imprisoned. By day, he was tied to the leg of a bed or a pipe, and by night he slept in the bathroom, chained to the lavatory. Then, when he was 10, the family moved house and he was locked into a dark, airless cupboard, measuring 10ft by 5ft from where he was able to sneak out only when his brother found the key in their mother's absence.

He was often beaten and given little to eat. When the family went away on a winter sports holiday, he was left behind, locked in his cupboard, with a few scraps of bread and cheese. On his escape at the age of 12, he measured 4ft 4in, weighed only 4st 2lb, and could neither read nor write despite being above average intelligence, as the psychiatric reports later showed.

No one had ever suspected his existence. Françoise Bisson was considered by neighbours and friends to be a good, affectionate mother, well-dressed, polite, hard-working and having a good relationship with her rather ineffectual companion, a supermarket supervisor, who went along meekly with her treatment of her child.

VDU linked to birth problems

Tokyo (AP) - More than one third of pregnant women questioned about working with computer video displays reported feeling or experiencing abnormalities such as miscarriages, a union official said yesterday.

The general council of Trade Unions, or Sohyo, surveyed 12,121 male and female workers who used video display tubes. Among those questioned were 250 women who gave birth or became pregnant, and 91 of them, or 36.4 per cent, claimed they "felt" abnormalities. The survey set no standards for defining abnormality.

About 27 per cent of the pregnant women reported experiencing complications during pregnancy and 20 per cent reported miscarriages, premature deliveries. More than one third of the pregnant women said they experienced difficulties during both pregnancy and delivery, according to the survey. It showed reported abnormalities increasing in proportion to the amount of time spent facing video displays. The rate was 25 per cent for those who used the displays less than one hour a day, 46 per cent for those who used them between three and four hours daily, and 64 per cent for those with more than six hours a day exposure.

The survey, the first of its kind by Sohyo, is intended as a first step leading to an expert medical study. Meanwhile, Sohyo said it would advise against pregnant women using video displays.

China trade accord with East Berlin

East Berlin (Reuters) - The Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, yesterday agreed to increase bilateral trade talks with East German officials, the official ADN news agency said.

Mr Li, who arrived on Wednesday at the head of Peking's most senior delegation to East Europe in 20 years, also briefed the East German Deputy Prime Minister, Herr Wolfgang Rauchfuss, on China's planned economic reforms.

The ADN report suggested that important issues dividing the two governments, such as Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, were not tackled. But it described the atmosphere of the talks as "open", and said the two men agreed to increase bilateral trade turnover in the years 1986-1990.

East German chemical industry experts and Chinese industry officials attended the talks. It was not clear if the two sides would sign any firm agreements before Mr Li's departure.

ADN said Herr Erich Heinecker, the East German leader and President Sassou-Nguesso had reached complete agreement on all major international issues.

Mr Li's meeting appeared to have stopped short of such full agreement.

Honduras unions threaten strike for voting reform

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Trade unions in Honduras are threatening a general strike next week unless a seven-week-old constitutional crisis surrounding the civilian President is resolved quickly.

The prospect of 300,000 workers and peasants downing tools to force President Roberto Suazo Cordova to give way to widespread demands for election reforms raises the possibility of the Army, which has so far remained aloof, being forced to step in to repress the strike or to remove him from office.

The President and the armed forces chief, General Walter Lopez, are to leave for Washington on Monday for discussion with President Reagan expected to produce new economic and military agreements with the United States.

American co-operation with Honduras, which has become the centre of the Reagan Administration's strategy to defend democracy in Central America, depends largely on a smooth and democratic transition of power at the November general elections.

"The United States has made clear to the military that Suazo must finish his term. They don't want a coup," a Western diplomat said. "In a country that is supposed to be consolidating democracy, you can't go around removing the President," a US official added.

"There will be no coup unless there is public disorder," said another Western observer. Trade union federations began voting for a strike this

week after Roman Catholic Church efforts to mediate came to nothing at weekend meetings between the President and the unions. Worker and peasant organizations have thrown their weight, some say at the Army's secret prompting, behind a call from dissident congressmen both of the President's ruling Liberal Party and the opposition parties for internal elections, based on the American system, to choose November's presidential candidates.

President Suazo has been able to manipulate the choice of a successor under a nominating system deeply susceptible to the time-honoured tradition of presidential patronage.

Though he cannot himself serve a second term, he would remain the power behind the presidency on the widely-held assumption that the Liberals will win the election easily.

If the strike goes ahead, President Suazo has said he will declare it illegal under a constitutional ban on political strikes. He has also threatened to declare a state of siege.

"The Suazo steamroller rolls on," said a Western observer. "He's got the machinery and the money on his side. Can he be stopped? Unless the workers go into the streets or the Army loses patience, he's got it made."

"But one can't say that with very much confidence, because there have been so many upsets here in the past 10 years or more. There could be violence."

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	31-35	£8.00	£7.40	£72
	36-40	£8.40	£7.80	£120
	41-45	£9.00	£8.20	£144
PLAN C £35,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£13.00	£12.00	£360
	31-35	£13.00	£12.00	£360
	36-40	£13.40	£12.40	£480
	41-45	£14.00	£13.00	£600
PLAN D £50,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£18.00	£16.80	£720
	31-35	£18.00	£16.80	£720
	36-40	£18.40	£17.20	£960
	41-45	£19.00	£17.80	£1,200
PLAN E £65,000 if death is accidental	20-30	£23.00	£21.60	£1,440
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Gloves off as UK and US hammer Kremlin over Helsinki violations

From John Best, Ottawa

Stinging attacks on the Soviet Union by the American and British delegations signal that the gloves are off at a 35-nation conference here reviewing compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

The US delegate, Mr Richard Shultz, this week delivered a scathing indictment of the Kremlin's record, accusing the Soviet Union of suppressing Helsinki monitoring groups by imprisoning their members or putting them in mental hospitals.

"Three of these courageous men and women - Ukrainian monitors Oleksy Tykhy and Yuri Lytvyn, and Armenian monitor Eduard Arutunyan - died last year due to medical neglect, maltreatment or both in Soviet labour camps."

Only last month, he said, a well known Soviet dissident and Helsinki monitor, Yuri Orlov, was severely beaten by unknown attackers at his place of exile in Siberia. Mr Shultz listed human rights violations by 177 people in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries.

He warned the Russians that performance in human rights is linked inextricably to all aspects of improved bilateral relations, including a Soviet-US arms reduction agreement.

Mr Shultz's speech followed by one day a statement by Sir Anthony Williams, leader of the British delegation, which also contained a warning that widespread human rights violations were endangering the Helsinki agreement on East-West security and co-operation.

In a clear reference to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other East European countries, he said: "It is the failure of the governments concerned to repudiate the kind

of practices we hear of - police brutality, harsh treatment in labour camps, abuse of psychiatry and a wide variety of punishments and pressures - which inevitably suggest to the impartial mind that these governments are simply uninterested in human rights and fundamental freedoms."

He asked pointedly how a country that reneged on its obligations under the Helsinki agreement could be relied on to honour a treaty on the non-use of force, such as Moscow has proposed.

"There is growing scepticism - and not only in the United Kingdom - about the true merits of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, about the whole Helsinki process," Sir Anthony said.

The meeting is closed to the press. The conference began last week and closes on June 17.

celebrations next August of the Helsinki accord on human rights. Herr Genscher believed that both Soviet and American foreign ministers would attend.

He denied reports in a Vienna newspaper that Mr Gromyko had seriously disagreed with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, in favouring Vienna over New York as the venue for a summit.

Herr Genscher said Mr Gromyko gave no hint of favouring the Austrian capital. Great efforts were needed to achieve an East-West accord, especially on disarmament, Herr Genscher said, but Mr Shultz's six hours of talks with Mr Gromyko on Tuesday had set out definite goals for negotiation at a summit.

On disarmament, Herr Genscher believed that all sides would expect "significant steps forward" at the next round of the Geneva talks. He made it clear, however, that Mr Gromyko had reiterated the Kremlin's criticism of President Reagan's Star Wars project.

East-West relations had been at the centre of the four-and-a-half session, but Herr Genscher had also raised the issue of human rights and had asked that the number of Soviet exit visas to West Germany be "significantly raised".

The request coincided with a report from an agency in Vienna noting that between May 1 and 13 only 11 Soviet Jews had been allowed out of Russia.

The two ministers also discussed the tenth anniversary

Police keep eye on fortress homes

From Trevor Fishlock, Philadelphia

Two more houses in Philadelphia occupied by members of the anti-society group Move were being watched closely by police yesterday as the search for bodies continued in the wreckage of the fortress house bombed and burnt out on Monday.

Eleven charred bodies, including four children, are now being examined. The police do not know how many people were in the house.

Police in unmarked cars maintained a 24-hour surveillance of the two other Move houses. One has its windows and doors stoutly barricaded with planks. The other has what seems to be the start of some fortifications, and is apparently occupied by three women and several children.

Yesterday one of the women, wearing her hair in dreadlocks like most Move members, would say only that she had heard accounts of the shoot-out on the radio and that "what goes on here is Move business".

Meanwhile, a woman arrested after escaping from the burnt-out Move house in Osage Avenue appeared in court on charges of making terrorist threats. She was remanded in custody with bail set at \$3.25 million (\$2.6 million).

The woman, Miss Ramona Africa (all members of Move take the surname Africa) demanded: "When are you going to charge Wilson Goode (the Mayor) with murder?"

A boy of 13 who survived the shoot-out is being guarded in hospital, where he is being treated for burns.

A man who co-founded Move 13 years ago told a Philadelphia newspaper that the movement had started as an expression of an idealistic simple life. Mr John Glassey, who is white, said he left Move because his black co-founder, Mr John Africa, perverted the movement.

"They are raising Ismatics," Mr Glassey said. He was a prosecution witness at Mr John Africa's trial on weapons charges in 1981. Mr Africa was

acquainted and has not been heard of for some time.

Sixteen Move members are in prison, some of them for murdering a policeman in a shoot-out at a fortified house in Philadelphia in 1978.

The controversy about the extraordinary police action in bombing the Move Lane goes on, although Mr Goode, facing the most severe test of his administration, has the public behind him, according to two opinion polls published yesterday.

One poll said 61 per cent of the city's people approved of his actions. The other gave him 71 per cent support. Mr Goode, Philadelphia's first black mayor, gets the same level of backing from black and white citizens.

He has announced a commission to investigate the shooting, the bombing, and the subsequent fire which destroyed 53 homes and damaged eight others in the pleasant residential neighbourhood.

The mayor continues to

defend the police. Under relentless questioning at a press conference, he remained cool as he insisted the fire was an accident. He said the bombing was meant to knock out Move's rooftop fortification and open the way for the use of tear gas or water to clear out the group without loss of life.

The explosives would not have been used if the authorities had known there was inflammable material in the house, the Mayor said. But the among unanswered questions had apparently announced over the loudspeaker used to harangue their neighbours that they had petrol in the house, and when police new there were children inside.

The commission of inquiry will also ask why the fire brigade did not tackle the fire for at least an hour after it began. The official explanation is that the fireman might have been shot at, but the Fire Commissioner has said that

allowing the fire to burn "worked to the city's advantage". Details are emerging of the early stages of the siege in which police tried to assault the Move house through the cellar. They blasted a hole in the basement of a neighbouring house, but Move had anticipated the assault and opened fire from gun slits in the basement wall of its house.

A number of police officers outside Philadelphia have criticized the way the operation was handled. Despite the apparent public support of the action, the image of the police undoubtedly has been hurt at a time when it was improving after being sunk in stories of corruption and extortion, during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Mayor has promised the 250 people made homeless by the fire that their houses will be rebuilt by Christmas. Nevertheless, the residents are suing the city, the Mayor and the police chief for £10 million.

Shultz tells Reagan of fruitless trip

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State reported to President Reagan yesterday on his meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in Vienna, which produced no agreement on a date for US-Soviet summit and no meetings of minds on any of the main issues in the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Shultz also gave the President an assessment of his trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, before the Vienna talks.

The Secretary of State, clearly disappointed by the lack of progress achieved during his protracted discussions with Mr Gromyko, admitted bluntly that "we have not been able to settle on when or where a summit meeting will take place".

US officials said they saw little chance of an early breakthrough in the Geneva arms talks, due to resume on May 30.

Genscher's hopes high for East-West summit

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

There was no serious obstacle to a US-Soviet summit this year, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said in Vienna yesterday.

He was speaking after what he called open and friendly talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

In the most informative and relaxed press briefing of the week, Herr Genscher said West Germany was committed to improving its relations with Moscow, despite differences over disarmament.

East-West relations had been at the centre of the four-and-a-half session, but Herr Genscher had also raised the issue of human rights and had asked that the number of Soviet exit visas to West Germany be "significantly raised".

The request coincided with a report from an agency in Vienna noting that between May 1 and 13 only 11 Soviet Jews had been allowed out of Russia.

The two ministers also discussed the tenth anniversary

Sakharov force-fed while on hunger strike

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Moscow (AP) - The dissident physicist, Dr Andrei Sakharov, went on his third hunger strike at his exile home in Gorky last month, but authorities put him in hospital and forced him to eat after five days, sources in Moscow said yesterday.

Dr Sakharov, aged 64, who won the Nobel peace prize in 1975, remains in forced isolation in the closed city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow.

There was no word whether Dr Sakharov carried out a threat to resign from the Academy of Sciences last Friday to protest at his colleagues' failure to help him or his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, the sources said.

Mrs Bonner, who once acted as Dr Sakharov's conduit to the West, was sentenced to five years' exile in Gorky last summer for anti-Soviet slander.

The sources said they had no information to confirm rumours circulating in the West last week that authorities were preparing to let Dr Sakharov and Mrs Bonner leave the country.

News of Dr Sakharov's hunger strike came in a letter dated May 3 and written in the physicist's own handwriting. It was delivered to Moscow by a circuitous route.

Dr Sakharov, who fasted in November, 1981, and May, 1984, said he started a new hunger strike on April 16. But he said he was taken to a hospital on April 21 and forced to eat.

The latest news from Gorky was in a brief telegram from Mrs Bonner dated May 8, before Dr Sakharov's May 10 deadline for resigning from the Academy, and provided little information beyond that the couple were in "a more or less good state", the sources said.

Dr Sakharov went on hunger strike in 1981 to press demands that Mrs Bonner's daughter-in-law, Mrs Lisa Alexeyeva, be allowed to join her husband in the United States. She was later allowed to go and the couple ended the fast.

On May 2, 1984, Dr Sakharov declared a hunger strike asking permission for Mrs Bonner to go abroad for medical treatment, a Moscow friend told reporters at the time. Mrs Bonner suffers from eye and heart ailments. She was allowed to go to Italy for medical treatment in 1975, 1977 and 1979.

Hostage pictures carry grim warning

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The six photographs were a little grainy, the sort of amateur snapshots that usually appear in passports. Most of the faces were unsmiling.

Terry Anderson, the Associated Press Bureau chief in Beirut, seemed thinner than when he was kidnapped in Beirut two months ago - his glasses were missing and he was staring short-sightedly into the camera, sporting a new bushy moustache.

William Buckley, the political officer at the American Embassy in Beirut - kidnapped in March last year - looked drained of energy and emotion, staring desolately at his captors. Only the French diplomat, Marcel Fontaine, grinned at the camera.

Perhaps most of the six men,

Anti-terror policy may cost lives

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Two senior Administration officials have admitted that US attempts to counter terrorism may, on occasion, cost innocent lives.

Mr Fred Ikle, Undersecretary of Defence for Policy, and Mr Robert Oakley, Director of the State Department's office for Counter-Terrorism, told a Senate hearing that US counter-terror experts would try to minimize the risk to bystanders as they consider how to deal with terrorist attacks.

But Mr Ikle conceded: "There is a potential for the loss of innocent life in Philadelphia or Beirut." He was referring to American losses in Lebanon as a result of terrorist actions and to this week's police gun battle in Philadelphia with the militant Move Organization.

Mr Ikle was responding to questions from Senator Thomas

Soviet jet 'down in Japan Sea'

From David Watts, Tokyo

A Russian airliner is believed to have crashed early yesterday into the ocean between the Soviet mainland and the Russian island of Sakhalin, near where a South Korean airliner was shot down in 1983.

The Japanese Defence Agency, in an unusually swift and forthright revelation, said that the aircraft disappeared from its radar screens between 8 and 9am just outside Japan's air defence identification zone. Government sources monitoring its radio signals said it was a civilian airliner.

The Foreign Ministry said it was not sure whether the aircraft was civilian or military. Aeroflot, the Russian national carrier, said however that none of its international flights was missing, raising the possibility that the aircraft was on a domestic flight to Sakhalin, north of Japan's main island, Hokkaido.

Another Japanese report said that the aircraft took off and climbed to about 5,500ft before making a U-turn back towards the coast before coming down in the northern Sea of Japan.

The Japanese Government, meanwhile, has released for the first time further data on the flight of KAL 007, the Korean airliner shot down by the Soviets with the loss of all 269 lives.

Radar records show that the pilot misreported his height to Japanese controllers during the last stage of the flight. While seeking permission to climb to 35,000ft, he was in fact descending from 32,000ft to 29,000ft, presumably to evade the attacking aircraft.

The new data was released in response to questions from Mr Yutaka Hata, an independent member of the House of Councillors, acting on behalf of Japanese victims.

Councillor's son burnt to death in Soweto

Johannesburg (Reuters) - A South African black was found dead under a pile of burning tyres in rioting continued in townships across the country, police said.

The 18-year-old man was the son of councillor at Soweto township, near Port Elizabeth, where most of this year's estimated 200 unrest victims have died. Police used shotguns and rubber bullets to disperse rioters in several townships.

BMX ride for polar explorers

Christchurch (Reuters) - Roger Mear and Michael Stroud, part of a British team recreating Captain Scott's journey to the South Pole, have visited New Zealand's Antarctic Scott base on BMX bicycles.

They had to carry their bicycles for most of the journey from Cape Evans where the British expedition is spending the winter because there was too much snow.

Briton accused

Taipei (Reuters) - Robert Heaton, aged 29, a sailor from Sunderland was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in connection with a fire on the British freighter Sir Alexander Glen, which killed two Taiwanese and William Mercy, aged 52, from Cardiff.

Fighter project

Rome - Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, met his counterparts from France, West Germany, Italy and Spain here to try to reach agreement on a joint project for a European fighter for each country's Air Force in the 1990s.

Korean clash

Kwangju, South Korea (Reuters) - Thousands of stone-throwing students clashed with South Korean riot police on the eve of the fifth anniversary of an anti-government insurrection in the south-western city of Kwangju, witnesses said.

Herzog visit

Jerusalem (AFP) - Belfast-born President Chaim Herzog of Israel will pay a four-day state visit to the Irish Republic next month. He spent part of his youth in Dublin. When his father was Chief Rabbi of Ireland.

Fascist heir

Forti, Italy (AP) Silvia Negri, 22-year-old granddaughter of the Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, has been elected to the city council on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

School strike

Tel Aviv (AP) - Most Israeli schoolchildren stayed home yesterday because their teachers staged a one-day strike to protest against government plans to lay off about 3,500 of their colleagues.

Policeman fired

Tel Aviv (AP) - Superintendent Mel Lavi of the Israeli border police, who took a group of suspected Jewish terrorists to the beach on their way back to jail, has been dismissed.

Envoy exchange

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran and Lebanon will upgrade their diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors soon, diplomatic sources said.

Diamond raid

Brussels (Reuters) - Mr Jos de Schutter, the administrator of Antwerp's diamond museum, was shot dead in a car park by robbers who escaped with diamonds valued at \$80,000.

Deadly rival

Lyons (AFP) - Julien Klasha has been jailed for 18 years for killing a rival who sent a bigger pot of May Day flowers than his to the woman they both loved.

Iranian naval commander asks to stay in Britain

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

An Iranian naval officer, who left his ship last week as it was about to sail for Iran, has applied for asylum in Britain, the Home Office has confirmed.

A spokesman said yesterday that eight men from the Iranian navy had failed to board their ships from British ports during the past three months. Five had applied for asylum.

The National Movement of Iranian Resistance, headed by Mr Shapur Bakhtiari, said on Wednesday that Captain Firouz Beheshti had declared his allegiance to the movement.

On Monday, Captain Beheshti appeared in private at Glasgow Sheriff Court accused of stealing £60,000 from his ship, the Lavan, of which he was commander.

The Lavan was built by Yarrow on Clyde, one of six logistics landing ships ordered from the shipyard by the Shah of Iran before the revolution. Two were delivered before the revolution, two were cancelled, and two, including the Lavan, had been awaiting clearance to leave Britain until last autumn.

It is British policy not to supply materials to Iran or Iraq which could be used in the Gulf war. A Foreign Office spokesman said the Lavan was an unarmed supply ship which would have no role in the war.

Farm price deal ignores main crop

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The consequence is that the price package being voted through last night was little more than a travesty, since it ignored the central issue which must be resolved if the long-overdue reform of the common agricultural policy is to have any chance of success.

Mr Michael Jopping, the British minister, held out longest against the idea of splitting cereals off from the rest of the deal. But in the end, after a long consultation with London, he agreed to give way.

The alternative would have been to face being outvoted on an issue which he could not win with certainty claim as a vital national interest.

Britain was still determined last night to do its utmost to ensure that the final deal will cost the Community no more than has been budgeted for. But with other countries wavering, and Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, showing increasing and disturbing signs of weakness in negotiations, the strict budget line threatens to be difficult to hold.

Parliament, page 4

Gorbachov's Leningrad walkabout

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's "walkabout" of Leningrad, his first foray to a Soviet city other than Moscow, was intended to keep up the momentum of his campaign for discipline and reform, according to party sources.

Pravda yesterday carried front-page reports of the Soviet leader's visit to Leningrad, Russia's second city, and television showed still photographs of him talking to workers on his way to the huge Kirov engineering plant.

As in the case of Mr Gorbachov's "walkabout" in an industrial area of Moscow last month, when he visited a factory and housing estate and dropped in on a young couple for tea, no film was shown of the Leningrad tour, during which he again stopped to chat to workers.

Observers said his informal and outgoing populist style was at variance with his simultaneous desire to avoid a "personality cult".

The Kremlin also has uncomfortable memories of Alexander's visit to a Moscow factory in 1983, when a worker told him his wages were above the norm because of illegal practices. The exchange was censored in Pravda.

Mr Gorbachov's dialogue with the people of Leningrad was not published in detail yesterday. Instead Pravda said everybody had spoken in favour of his bold decisions and energetic actions, and had applauded his vigorous fight against waste, drunkenness, smuggling off the state, and "other negative phenomena".

At the Kirov works he discussed his programme for introducing new technology with a group of young foremen. "We can and must master technology," observed Mr Gorbachov, whose main preoccupation at the moment appears to be the sluggish economy and harassment rather than a theatrical alliance with President Reagan in New York.

Duarte offers success story to White House

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan and President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador conferred at the White House yesterday in what was described as a celebratory atmosphere about developments in the war-torn Central American republic.

President Reagan regards El Salvador's growing security as a vindication of his strong backing for its Government in the face of a continuing left-wing guerrilla campaign.

Gulf job cutbacks force West Bankers home

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

For the first time in many years, more Palestinians are returning to the West Bank than are leaving it. This is largely because of declining demand for labour in the Gulf states and in Jordan, according to a report of the International Labour Organization on territories occupied by Israel which will be submitted to the International Labour Conference between June 7 and 27.

The report points to growing unemployment among professionally qualified West Bankers: an estimated 10,000 cannot find jobs corresponding to their qualifications, and 1,000 more arrive on the labour market each year after having completed their studies in local or foreign universities.

The overall total includes 200 doctors - each month adds 10 more just ending their studies - and a similar number of engineers. There are frequent

Iranian naval commander asks to stay in Britain

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

An Iranian naval officer, who left his ship last week as it was about to sail for Iran, has applied for asylum in Britain, the Home Office has confirmed.

A spokesman said yesterday that eight men from the Iranian navy had failed to board their ships from British ports during the past three months. Five had applied for asylum.

The National Movement of Iranian Resistance, headed by Mr Shapur Bakhtiari, said on Wednesday that Captain Firouz Beheshti had declared his allegiance to the movement.

On Monday, Captain Beheshti appeared in private at Glasgow Sheriff Court accused of stealing £60,000 from his ship, the Lavan, of which he was commander.

The Lavan was built by Yarrow on Clyde, one of six logistics landing ships ordered from the shipyard by the Shah of Iran before the revolution. Two were delivered before the revolution, two were cancelled, and two, including the Lavan, had been awaiting clearance to leave Britain until last autumn.

It is British policy not to supply materials to Iran or Iraq which could be used in the Gulf war. A Foreign Office spokesman said the Lavan was an unarmed supply ship which would have no role in the war.

Farm price deal ignores main crop

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The consequence is that the price package being voted through last night was little more than a travesty, since it ignored the central issue which must be resolved if the long-overdue reform of the common agricultural policy is to have any chance of success.

Mr Michael Jopping, the British minister, held out longest against the idea of splitting cereals off from the rest of the deal. But in the end, after a long consultation with London, he agreed to give way.

SPECTRUM

Peter Davenport reports from Liverpool - football capital of the world

Mersey beat: hit or myth?

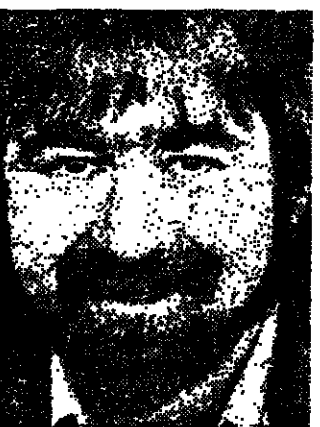
As Everton prepare for the FA Cup Final tomorrow and the unique prospect of winning three trophies in one season, what is the mood of the city? Is success in the fields of football, music and the arts an answer to economic decline?

When the football specials pull out of Lime Street station tomorrow and the convoys of cars and coaches, trailing blue and white scarves from their windows, turn south on the motorway, it will mark the start of another remarkable day in the sporting history of Merseyside.

Everton, holders of the FA Cup and out to keep the trophy with a victory over Manchester United at Wembley, winners of the European Cup Winners' Cup on Wednesday and league champions again after a gap of 13 years, have finally and emphatically emerged from the large shadow of the all-conquering "Reds" of Liverpool FC.

Howard Kendall, the club's manager and a former player at Goodison Park is well aware of just how important is the pride of victory to the fans, many of whom are drawn from the most deprived areas of the city. For them, success tomorrow may be the only bright spot in a dreary existence.

"We have real problems in this city and success is import-



Alan Bleasdale: The riots made them sit up and think

ant to our fans. It has been very difficult living on the doorstep of Liverpool. We are neighbours really and our fans have taken a great deal of abuse over the years and now they feel they can stick their chests out", he says.

Once again, Liverpool has found a salve for its social ills in the rich abilities of its people. Their inherent humour spills over into all aspects of the city's life, a cushion against everyday hardship and depression. Even the churches are not immune. A noticeboard on the little church next door to Everton's stadium urges: "Join God's team and go for the treble - Father, Son and Holy Ghost".

As well as the success of its sportsmen at home and abroad - Liverpool are European cup finalists again this year, too - there is a renaissance in theatre, music and art. Frankie Goes To Hollywood are the Beatles' natural heirs, and once again there seems to be a pop group down every city street. Alan

Bleasdale, whose television series *Boys From The Blackout* did for dole queues what *Calico Comes Home* did for the homeless of the 1960s, opened his new play, *Are You Lonely Tonight*, based on the life and death of Elvis Presley, at the Liverpool Playhouse this week. Another local author, Willy Russell, has won international acclaim for his play *Educating Rita*.

There is much about Liverpool 1985 to convince the casual visitor that it is on the brink of a boom - for example, the Tate Gallery's decision to create a home in the north, at a cost of almost £10m, on the waterfront. It will be part of an imaginative £100 million refurbishment that will turn a collection of former warehouses on the Albert Dock into a complex of restaurants, bars, galleries, shops and apartments. Its planners, the Merseyside Development Corporation, hope that a symbol of Liverpool's decline is about to become the shining star of a prosperous future. It is the new face of Liverpool that the image-makers are anxious to present to the outside world.

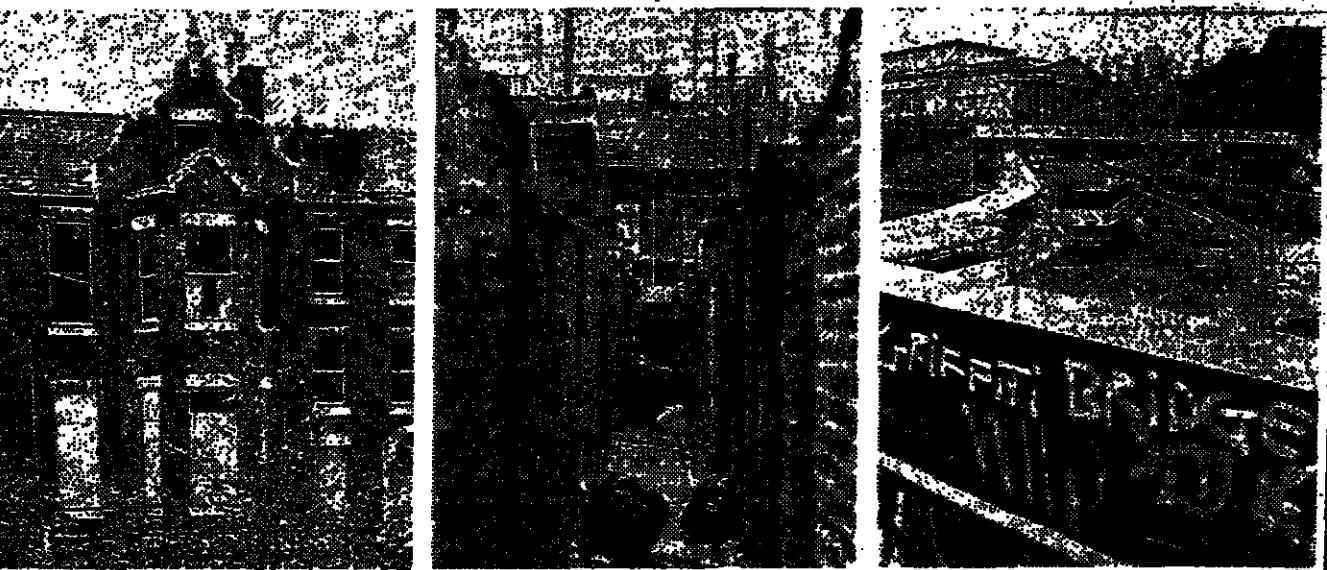
But beneath the surface lie the problems of high unemployment, urban deprivation, and disillusionment among the young. A rapidly growing trade in heroin is, in turn, driving up the incidence of street crime as those with no other way of accommodating their £70-a-gram habit turn to mugging and robbery.

Unemployment on Merseyside stands at almost 21 per cent with 139,042 people without a job, with more than 105,000 of those in the city of Liverpool itself. Yet even these figures do not reveal the full truth.

Employment agency officials will admit privately that on some of the vast and soulless housing estates like Kirkby, Cantrill Farm, parts of Knowsley and Huyton pockets of unemployment among the young reach 70 per cent. Second generation unemployment is not uncommon; many may never have a real job and a "black economy" thrives.

Since Liverpool lost its role as a great port feeding the United States and the Empire, only to find itself on the wrong side of the country to cash in on the upsurge of trade with Europe, its dole queues have grown. Union militancy in the past earned it a reputation that daunted would-be employers although it is now somewhat different.

The companies who have been attracted back to Merseyside tend to be of the high-tech breed: capital intensive and employing highly-skilled, but small, workforces. Ruth Cooper of Merceco, the economic development unit of Merseyside City Council, who claim to have brought in 10,000 new jobs, says: "The number of losses is unbelievable. It's very much a feeling of one step forwards and three backwards. But you have to keep trying".



Behind the wallpaper: Everton (top) are riding high, and Beagle City (centre) is pulling in the crowds, but the signs of decay lurk in Toxteth, the Goodison Park area and Williams Square (bottom left to right)

Some traditional industries are now only a fraction of their former size. There were almost 11,000 dockers on the waterfront in 1972 and in that year the industry suffered 250,000 lost man days through industrial action. Now the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company employs just 2,000 dockers, handles 30 to 40 vessels a day instead of around 120, has not

had a major strike for 11 years and in 1983 turned in record profits of £6m. But for the docks strike last year, that would have been repeated. Some of the old docks have been closed and new, purpose-built terminals opened to handle grain from the US and South Africa, molasses from the Caribbean and timber from Canada.

Statistics compiled by Merceco reveal the story of decline.

UNEMPLOYMENT	JOB LOSSES
1979 - 11.5%	Firms employing over 50
1980 - 14.95%	1978 - 9,635
1981 - 18.16%	1979 - 14,856
1982 - 18.7%	1980 - 18,472
1983 - 18.8%	1981 - 20,875
1984 - 20.9%	1982 - 15,994
April 1985 - 20.9%	1983 - 13,512
	1984 - 6,298

Among major job losses have been British Leyland with 4,500; United Electronics, 2,082; Courtauld, 1,502; Tate and Lyle, 1,300; Pilkington Glass, 1,800; Cammell Laird Shipbuilders, 1,800; Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, 1,800; Plessey and GEC 1,000 losses each.

visitors between May and October last year. The income in tickets and sales will more than cover the £6m it cost to develop and operate.

The Merseyside Development Corporation, launched in 1981 with a £30m annual budget and a brief to redevelop the Liverpool waterfront, turned some of the land over to private builders and there are now half a dozen show houses on the site and there are plans for new leisure facilities.

If the large employment industries of the past are unlikely to return to Merseyside then tourism is set to play an

ever more important role. It provides over 10,000 jobs and in 1982 1.3 million visitors to the area spent £38m. In 1983 it was £75m and by 1984 it was £90m.

But there are those, even among the city's successful, who are only too aware that the improvement is only a veneer. Alan Bleasdale acknowledges the energy and vitality that is alive in Liverpool for the first time since the 1960s, and typified by the success of its football team, its artists, writers and musicians.

But he says: "It is a cosmetic kind of success. It is really only wallpaper and there are very real problems underneath. The times this city is experiencing bring out the best and worst in people. Some respond magnificently and achieve things and some respond tragically. A lot in the middle just do nothing."

"The major quality of the people here, as far as I am concerned, is that they manage to stay alive at all. And that there is so much life and passion on the streets. Some of it may be muddy and unpleasant but there is a tremendous energy here."

"I don't want the cosmetic success that I or Willy Russell have had to suggest that the city is better for it."

For Alan Bleasdale, the turning point in Liverpool's fortunes were the Toxteth riots. It frightened people and made the Government sit up and take notice. "I am not saying I agree with the methods and I don't want them up our driveway with bricks and Molotov cocktails. But if it hadn't happened, would the Government have listened to what the people were saying?"

Art of keeping your distance

"I had a bad fall 18 months ago - fell into the orchestra pit at the Sydney Opera House. I want to the doctor recently to make sure everything is fully mended and he said 'Go out, don't be lazy'. So I want to take some time off from money-making and do lots of posthumous pictures which tell it like it really is because it's a bit... difficult to come out with it when you're alive", says Sir Sidney Nolan in his soft, amiable voice, lolling with ease in a plump armchair of bluish brocade in the library of The Rodd, his early 17th-century house on the border of England and Wales.

"Patrick White should never have published that last chapter of his autobiography while he was alive. His statements were libellous because they were written down. So far in law there hasn't been a libellous painting, but I want to paint a number of them... for posthumous exhibition."

"You haven't made it up with him?"

"No, it went too far - he blamed me for my wife's suicide, which is quite disgraceful because one always blames oneself anyway. Patrick and I were extremely close so it's quite a loss. His novel *Voss* is the great interior drama of Australia, played out in the central desert - but Patrick never set foot there. All his desert experience came from when he was in the air force in North Africa during the war, and also from my desert paintings."

Sir Sidney, born in 1917, leads the way upstairs to what he describes as his morning room. Tables are piled with correspondence in neat stacks.

"There's always a lot of business to attend to", he says. "The art game is a very tough game. A successful artist would have no trouble being a successful member of the mafia."

Up more stairs between black-beamed walls to the attic floor, a privatisation where there is very little furniture, but several tables for sketching. On them are a series of beautiful, dry-drawings suggestive of alchemical practices, plenty of blank paper, boxes of compact discs to feed to a sleek sound system.

"I designed my first ballet in 1941. Now I'm designing a new *Ring* over the next five years. Covent Garden. Love of music is one of the reasons I have to spend part of every year in London - I'm very pro-London and want to do a series of London pictures but can't find the form."

Kenneth Clark once compared Nolan's paintings to the music of Benjamin Britten, especially in the stage of menace, of something very strange just over the horizon.

"Britten was very polite and boyish, but subtly underneath a lot of people who thought they were pretty close friends of his suddenly found themselves not friends. He came to Australia with me in 1970 and we saw a lot of Aboriginal boys near Alice Springs. He became very interested and wanted us to do a ballet based on their circumcision rites."

"I don't see any Aboriginal content in your pictures."

"That's right. But I know a

lot more about them than I let on."

Sir Sidney's leads the way downstairs to the ground floor and a small temporary studio with dozens of canisters of spray paint gathered on tables.

"I might buy a house near Dublin and set up a museum of my paintings there in conjunction with the Irish Government. But I'd still live basically here at The Rodd, which will also house my paintings after I've gone. And I'm doing the same with our place in Australia - that one's pretty far advanced already."

"You seem quite rich."

"Nah, not really. I've always spent on houses and travel. All Australians want to travel. This is one of the advantages of living somewhere that's a long way from everywhere else."

"What's it like growing up in a place with no history?"

"Wonderful. I was just thinking that this morning. This is maybe why I developed an ironic attitude to history. The Ned Kelly pictures were ironic, but the irony backfired, so now I'm stuck with Ned Kelly round my neck."

"Do you feel especially Australian?"

"I actually feel quite Irish in temperament. Australians are supposed to have difficulty with



Irish feet: Sir Sidney Nolan

their identity. I've never had any problems seeing myself as an Australian, despite spending half my life away from it. Lots of them hate it. Xavier Herbert, a great writer who died recently, cursed the Australians as he was dying. He called them rogues, liars, bastards. I had a big row with Xavier over my knight-hood - he was a republican. Of course I betrayed my working-class origins. I really accepted it. I told him, for my mother. He said: 'You bastard, your mother's been dead 12 years' I said: 'That makes no difference'.

"What do they think of you in Australia?"

"I got quite a shock. I started coming over here from 1950 on. I thought I was pushing ahead as an Australian painter, but when I met the younger generation of artists from Australia, I discovered that they thought me contemptible - they thought I'd sold out. It took me 12 months to get over it."

"It still goes on. This business with me in 1970 and we saw a lot of Aboriginal boys near Alice Springs. He became very interested and wanted us to do a ballet based on their circumcision rites."

"I don't see any Aboriginal content in your pictures."

"That's right. But I know a

Duncan Fallowell

SATURDAY

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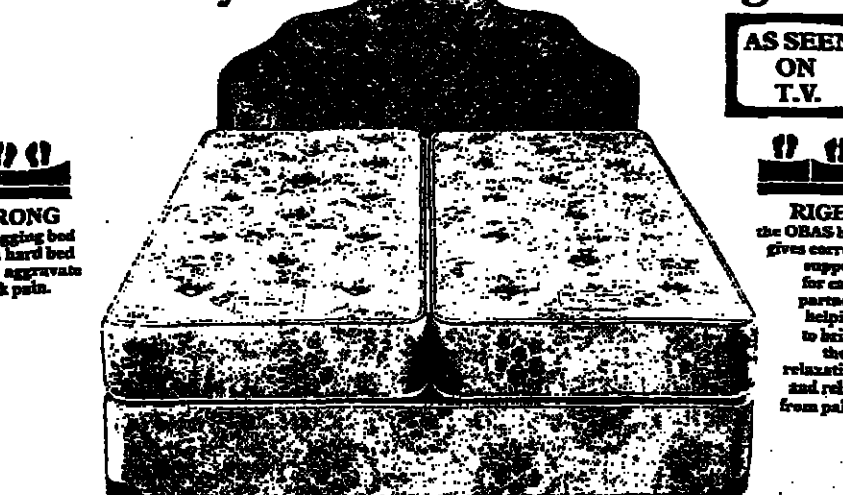
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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 647)

ACROSS

- Body stagnation (6)
- Blasé by colour (6)
- Billiard stick (3)
- Standard (6)
- Film company (6)
- Abominable snowman (4)
- Basin (4,4)
- Captured (6)
- Wanders (6)
- Indian Army NCO (8)
- Towards (4)
- Complete mess up (6)
- North American native (6)
- None (3)
- Twisted (7)
- Relaxes (5)
- Reced fragment (5)

DOWN

- Vestige (5)
- Informing (7)
- Twisted (7)
- Relaxes (5)
- Reced fragment (5)
- Boat launch track (7)
- Very warm (3)
- Green (7)
- Teletest fish (3)
- Pawing (7)
- Home run (6)
- Progeny (5)
- Low dull sound (5)
- Strum (5)

SOLUTION TO No 646

ACROSS: 1 Communication, 9 Err, 10 Mental, 11 Maori, 13 Pleased, 16 Tabular, 19 Upset, 22 Ignominious, 24 Chi, 25 Best end of port, DOWN: 1 Scream, 2 Embryo, 3 Judicial, 4 Line up, 5 Paint, 6 Places, 7 Angled, 12 Age, 14 Emulsify, 15 Ewe, 16 Trilby, 17 Banish, 18 Remade, 20 Sector, 21 Tricky, 23 Reel

OBAS (No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

THE ARTS

Cinema

Hollywood gilds the cliché

American Dreamer (PG)
Classic Haymarket

Johnny Dangerously (15)
Classic Haymarket

The Grey Fox (PG)
Screen on the Hill

Matter of Heart (U)
Gate Bloomsbury

"Follow that car!" Tom Conti yells at a Parisian taxi-driver in *American Dreamer*, only to add, muttering into his chin, "I don't believe I said that." Alas Tom, you did, you did; though to be fair, the film's clichés of plot and expression are at least deployed on purpose. Fortunately for Conti's accent, the American dreamer is the heroine, played by JoBeth Williams, a bored housewife in Paris to receive her prize in a thriller-writing contest. Thanks to that barnacled comedy trick, the bump on the head, she imagines herself as the glamorous female lead in a real-life romantic thriller: days are then spent nailing spies, dodging bullets, whacking round the tourists' Paris, hanging from chateau battlements, and yelling "Follow that car!"

Gilding the cliché is an old game, of course, though Hollywood is playing it with increasing and worrying frequency. So much product arrives wrapped round with the cinematic equivalent of inverted commas, from the major film of Francis Coppola and Steven Spielberg to the initiative squawks of *American Dreamer* or *Johnny Dangerously*—another of this week's offerings, in which 30 gangster movies are unpleasantly reduced to low-brow comic pulp. In part this is the consequence of living in the "movie brat" generation, when films

are made by enthusiasts who spent too many formative years sitting in the dark, wide-eyed and ostrich-headed: Rick Rosenthal, director of *American Dreamer*, and Amy Heckerling, director of *Johnny Dangerously*, are both in their early 30s, and both graduates of the American Film Institute. But management caution has contributed too. They know where they are with sequel, tip-offs and computer confections; the flaming, fresh creation leaves them perplexed.

At first *American Dreamer* promises moderate fun; then comes the bump on the head. True comedy needs spontaneity, and the natural, if incredible, response, but Jim Kouf and David Greewalt's script condemns the agreeable heroine to a robot's gait as she moves through Paris in clouds of fantasy. Conti spoon-feeds his silly playboy character with charm, but no amount of wry murmurs and wrinkled looks can compensate for a script that needed several more drafts.

The film also needed a different director: someone who could give its attempted blend of comedy, romance and thrills a dancing flow and twinkle-toes. Rosenthal, previously responsible for *Halloween II* and the prison melodrama *Bad Boys*, only offers hobnailed boots.

Amy Heckerling's treatment of the gangster spoof *Johnny Dangerously* is no more subtle, though her slam-bang manner certainly matches the ambitions of the script, in which words far exceed bullets. The project was first conceived a decade ago, and both style and personnel link the film to Mel Brooks' wild movie parodies, then all the rage: the producer, Michael Herzberg, and co-writer Norman Steinberg both worked on *Blazing Saddles* (Herzberg also produced *Silent Movie*).

Sprinkled daft moments still recall Brooks' brand of parody: the successive close-ups of the gangster winks and nods; the spectacle of a gangster



Gangsters: (From left) Joe Piscopo, Michael Keaton and Marilu Henner in *Johnny Dangerously*

Arms with a mailbox for "Al and Chay Capone"; the proud, snarled boast of the thoroughly bad Danny Vermin that his 33 magnum "shoots through schools". But other script elements—the rampant crudity, the scatter-shot tactics—suggest recent rewriting to cater for today's broader tastes. There is also little sign of the affection and the nose for detail that lapped the spoofs of the 70s, particularly *Young Frankenstein*.

Johnny Dangerously is played by Michael Keaton with a nimble, Cagney-esque gait. But it is left to others to wrest the best laughs from their various stereotypes: Joe Piscopo as the odious Vermin (whose actor model seems to be Dan Duryea); Maureen Stapleton as Johnny's white-haired Irish mum; Griffith Dunne as his crime-busting brother. The action is defiantly studio-bound, shot in brownish hues echoing—according to the producer—"the look of early 30s colour movies". The studio look is both appealing and appropriate; but what 30s gangster movies were ever in colour.

Civility returns to the screen with *The Grey Fox*, a leisurely and decorous Canadian film from 1982 about a legendary bandit, Bill Miner, cautiously treading the 20th century after half a lifetime in San Quentin prison. Watching Edwin S. Porter's film *The Great Train Robbery* gives him a new goal, but his own train robberies never achieve greatness.

While the authorities gather their clues, Miner hides out in Kamloops, Canada—which looks just as it sounds; he is accepted as a respectable citizen, even by the law, and develops an autumnal affection for a free-thinking lady photographer. The Mounties finally get their man, but there is still a happy ending.

All this makes an attractive tale. The director Philip Borsos—making his first feature after documentaries—regards the characters with evident fondness, and cameraman Frank Tidy catches Canada's raw beauty. Dawdled pretentious and kindly thoughts take us only so far, however, and if it weren't for the lead actor, Richard Farnsworth, *The Grey Fox* would

bounce off the eyes like a rubber ball. But Farnsworth's expressive, weather-beaten face and rugged demeanour ensures that the film takes root in the mind.

"Biographies should show people in their undershirts," wrote the great psychologist C. G. Jung, subject of the 1983 cinema portrait *Matter of Heart*—based on 40 hours of interviews with friends and colleagues, collected by the Jung Institute of Los Angeles. In all the photographs, television clips and home movie footage, Jung looks like a reasonably dressed, though the recollections of the doctored veterans do much to explore his mind's inner workings and the practical pressures of psychoanalysis. As aids to digestion, Mark Whitney's film offers eloquent landscape photography and pulsating music by the American minimalist John Adams; but the film remains a difficult chew for general consumption, top-heavy with words and talking heads.

Geoff Brown

Cannes Film Festival

The mask slips to reveal a scandal

This year's obligatory festival scandal is provided by the continuing wrangle between Peter Bogdanovich and his producers over *Mask*. The two parties held rival press conferences, with the producers insisting that Bogdanovich exaggerates the damage their cuts have done to his film and Bogdanovich disclaiming the version shown.

What remains is honourable enough, it must be admitted: the peril of excessive and may-kish sentiment in the subject, as evaded by Anna Hamilton Phelan's script and the admirably cool performances of Cher and Eric Stoltz.

The film is based on the life of Rocky Dennis, a boy who lived his short life with a face grotesquely malformed through illness but, thanks to the support of his fiery, if problematic mother, triumphed over handicaps to enjoy a fulfilled social and scholarly life.

Paul Schrader's *Mishima* promised more than a scandal, but the militant disciples of the Japanese writer in the end did not carry out their threat to bomb the Palais if this American-produced evocation of their hero's life was shown. *Mishima*, a prolific writer and fanatical right-wing imperialist militarist, whose life ended with a spectacular public suicide in 1970, looked a risky subject for Schrader, the writer of *Taxi Driver*.

The resulting film is however creditably sober, even pedantic (probably as a result of pressure from *Mishima*'s heirs and executors). The ingenious structure, with its quotations from three *Mishima* novels with an impressionist life-story and a recreation of the events of his last day. And the film is finely created and performed by a distinguished Japanese cast. All



Woody Allen: Art versus reality

that is missing is a real sense of *Mishima* as artist or valuation of him as a man.

Woody Allen's annual tribute, shown out of competition, is *The Purple Rose of Cairo*. It is set in the Depression era when the movies exerted their greatest influence, providing sweet dreams for the frustrated of the world.

One of these, a sad, battered, mid-west housewife (Mia Farrow), becomes so deeply involved in the romance on the screen that one day the handsome, rapid hero walks out of the film to join her in the auditorium. This somewhat upsets the scenario of the movie on the screen, and things are made no better when this shadow man takes her back into the picture with him. A comic fairy tale of classic, genial, simplicity, recalling Keaton's *The Cameraman*, the film provokes deeper thoughts on the relationship of reality and art.

David Robinson

Opera

Far too many cooks

The Midsummer Marriage
Coliseum

The trouble with *The Midsummer Marriage* is that we all think we know what it is about. Normally the history of myths and perpetual re-interpretation, but for 30 years Tippett's first opera has continued to be discussed in what are very much his own terms. One speaks glibly of animus and anima, of shadow and light, of Mozart and Shakespeare, air and earth. Meanwhile other questions go unanswered: questions of what we and Tippett mean by talking of his access to "the collective unconscious", or of why this creaking game of symbols should go with such bounding music.

Unfortunately the persistently prosaic new production by the English National Opera does not go any way towards exploring these or other issues. It does, however, strikingly relocate the opera. Stefano Lazaridis provides for the first act a woodland as pictured by Klee, with flat rectangular trees in a patchy green against a black background, though there are also geometrical objects in bold primary colours. The only evidence of English midsummer is in the raincoats worn by all the chorus.

Then in the second act we move from Klee to Miro, still with pyramids, cubes and spheres to be used in the dances. And at the end, on a cleared stage, the strident shades of red, green, yellow and blue have been dabbed across the chorus to make them Morris Men. There is, throughout, this, the added stimulus of Nick Chelton's lighting, both visible and ultra-violet.

It is a quite new way to see this opera, but it calls for action which establishes some connection between the perfect, playful geometry and the exultant irregularity of the score.



Smooth operator: Anthony Raffell as King Fisher

between the uniform bright pigments and Tippett's dappled instrumentation. Or at least one wants action that does something interesting. Here a very great deal of the opera is taken at face value. Bella and Jack are the aspirant bourgeois stereotypes that they proclaim themselves to be. Jennifer's and Mark's experiences are simply relayed.

A lot of the words are projected in the most conventional manner, from the front of the stage straight towards the audience, as if to persuade us of the reality of what is going on, as if there were no problems in accepting a world where people in everyday clothes shoot off for out-of-the-body experiences.

It is not that the production is lacking in ideas, not at all. There is an enormous amount of business, which perhaps is explained by the crediting of David Pountney as producer. "With" John Lloyd Davies, Keith Warner and Ben Benison. Even allowing for the fact that Mr Benison's remit would seem to have extended only to the dances, rather anxious as they

are, that still leaves somewhat too many heads to be cooking up schemes.

Gestures are needlessly duplicated (the pigeon and the supermarket props could certainly go) and yet there are key moments, like the climax of the last ritual dance, where nothing happens.

There are still some good performances, notably from a freshly lyrical Helen Field as Jennifer (who must renounce her awful dressed body stocking), from Lesley Garratt as a sharply alive and confident Bella, and Anthony Raffell as a King Fisher who is smoothly sure of himself. John Thelwell as Mark has trouble with the rhythm, as indeed do the chorus, and Dennis Wicks and Anne-Marie Oyens are no doubt incommenced by having to appear as Louis XV figures, as Victoria and Gladstone, and then as a 1950s party and Joan. The orchestra, often distinctly unhappy, is conducted with gusto by Mark Elder.

Paul Griffiths

Antony and Cleopatra

Chichester

Having graduated as master of the open stage in Stratford, Ontario, Robin Phillips returns to his English replica with a corner-cutting version of the supreme open-stage text.

For the director, *Antony and Cleopatra* makes two essential demands: speed and spectacle. How, one wonders, are these going to be reconciled by the flimsy gauze boxes and stepped acting area which Daphne Dare has added to the Chichester stage? And whether is that they are not. The emphasis is entirely on speed. Mr Phillips' response to visual challenge is to cut or rearrange. There is no party on Pompey's galley. Cleopatra's monument is set on stage level and Antony is hoisted into it up three piffing little steps. Nor do the cuts stop there. Antony is denied his chance of denouncing Cleopatra to face after the second battle, and when she returns to the monument we are left, like him, to suppose that she is dead. Again, when the Romans invade her sanctuary, Mr Phillips suppresses her creditable attempt to cook the books of the Egyptian treasury, thus

Theatre

Ruthless power struggle

allowing her to pass out as a stainlessly noble heroine.

The set also eliminates the vital visual contrast between Rome and Egypt, nor does the performance of a woodenly undifferentiated supporting company do anything to establish a contrast in national manners.

The result suggests the product of an actor-managerial troupe rather than the work of a modern director. Through lighting, groupings, and timing it concentrates single-mindedly on the four principal characters who, it is a relief to announce, are all extremely well played.

The title partners are Diana Rigg and Denis Quilley who, to a degree I have never seen surpassed, translate the majestic affair into a ruthless power struggle. The opening scene is viewed entirely through the eyes of the contemptuous Roman onlookers. Quilley is trying to

play the secure lover with a woman who will not allow him one moment of security. Teasing, accusing, coquettish as he adopts a sickly smile and tries to plead his way into her favour, she is always two steps ahead of him. Then, making her exit, she thrusts out in imperious arm and he ignominiously runs to seize it.

Left alone with her attendants, Miss Rigg does not bother to keep up a show of good humour. She is harsh, blade-faced, and implacable; solely preoccupied in gaining total possession of Antony. I applaud an actress who can take the measure of this role with so little regard for charming the audience.

Quilley's Antony is less spectacular but better paced for long-term development. From the start he is a creature of uneasy conscience, wilfully blinding himself to approaching dangers. At the same time, he is too convinced of his own invincible power to need to assert it. Back in Rome, he is totally relaxed and a master of the situation; and it is not until the sea battle where he loses command that he cracks—it is a mighty crack—and from then on he is a better man.

Irving Wardle

Rock

Perfect harmony

Tears For Fears
Royal Albert Hall

Since the release of their first hit single "Mad World" two years ago, there has been a notable lack of sensation attached to Tears For Fears' steady rise to prominence as currently one of Britain's best-selling recording acts. A good looking duo, but lacking the charisma of Wham!, leading a competent band, but without the eye-catching flair of Duran Duran or the off the peg outrage of Frankie Goes To Hollywood: "seamless", "well-crafted" and "sensible" are words which spring to mind when considering the music of Tears For Fears.

This appearance confirmed that the band are every bit as good in live performance as they sound on their records, and that there is far more depth to their music than may be apparent to the casual observer of *Top of the Pops*. On occasions the tribal drumming inflections and jagged guitar

and keyboard textures were redolent of Peter Dinklage's work. The repetitive hypnotic arrangements of such songs as "The Working Hour" and "Shout" built to climaxes of good effect, while the vocals of Roland Orzabal and Curt Smith supported by Nicky Holland and Andy Sanders were a model of perfect harmony.

This said, the performance did not add anything to the group's work as recorded, and despite a good sound, and a respectable lighting rig, they failed to dent the rather formal aspect of the Albert Hall. There was a lack of spontaneous gesture among the musicians and a distinct absence of excitement in the presentation.

The high standard of musicianship demanded respect, but in places failed to command attention, while certain immodest introductions between numbers did little to enhance the rapport between group and audience.

David Sinclair

Today

The Pit

To help him work on this piece, the playwright Robert Holman was granted a "bursary" by Central Television. Given some decent location shooting and shorn of its excessive verbiage, his achievement very likely would make an acceptable lightweight costume drama in that medium. As it is, this production's studiously blank backdrop forces us to pay more attention to the "action" than it can stand.

A giant calendar above the set persuades us that it is 1936. A socialist music teacher in North Yorkshire is getting plenty of adulterous action with a surgeon's daughter, while his affected wife complains of his neglect. A token unemployed Georgie tramps on and off and a lachrymose poacher makes noises about social inequality. Another kind of action beckons from Spain.

Next, is 1920. A Cambridge undergraduate with literary pretensions fails for a working class student of music, whom his rich aunt subsequently offers

to support; but our future teacher has too much integrity to accept her patronage.

Then is 1937. The teacher, the poacher and the Georgie are in Spain, in the company of a male prostitute from Berlin and a Mancunian ventriloquist. Later, they fire off lots of blanks at Franco's boys. Later still, the wounded teacher finds himself in the next bed to his Cambridgeshire chum in a convent hospital near Barcelona. Their nursing sister happens to be musically literate; she and the convalescing teacher paddle in a river and discuss God.

Finally, it is 1946. Apparently "the war has changed everything". The teacher, son of a carpenter, has married the former Sister Mary Joseph. The company to sing something direly about life and time.

Bill Alexander's elaborately detailed production fits together with the precision of a sentimental jigsaw, and Roger Allam gives a strong performance in the central role, but once the rock of cordite has faded what we are left with is the unmistakable smell of soap.

Martin Cropper

Television

Keeping the devil at bay

Sacred Hearts (Channel 4), the latest in the *Film on Four* series, was seen in a school for "waifs and strays". It was not, in other words, of our period—beginning in 1939, and with enough historical detail to sink a battleship, it chronicled the life of a Roman Catholic convent school during the last war.

At its centre was a nervous girl for whom war was nothing more than an embodiment of her own fears; she was quite the wrong person to be surrounded by nuns who, in their starched habits and even less mobile manners, could do nothing but lead an added terror to life: "Knees down, legs together", as one of them put it while patrolling the dormitory in a predatory manner. "We

don't want to make room for the devil." As a result there were, naturally enough, problems stored up on earth rather than in heaven and, as the war progressed, the hot-house atmosphere threatened to explode.

As a study in such an atmosphere, *Sacred Hearts* was a success and was quite without that piggish inconsequence which generally afflicts tales of school-girl life: if it was anything, it was an account of the more extreme human passions. This did not mean that it was devoid of comedy, even if there were occasions when there was perhaps too melodramatic an emphasis on the punitive terrors of the religious life. Certainly it would have done

nothing to win converts to the Catholic faith.

But this is nothing against the quality of the film itself, which was excellently acted and beautifully constructed: in all, it was a fine amalgam of human observation and historical reconstruction. There was of course a sense in which it fell between two stools or, rather, armchairs—one being the comfortable television play, and the other being the capricious feature film. But that is a characteristic problem of films made wholly, or largely, for television and it is difficult to think of a solution—except, perhaps, to make films of this quality.

Peter Ackroyd

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THE TIMES DIARY

Falklands rocket

Michael Heseltine, I'm told, returned to Government House in Port Stanley after the opening of the new Falklands airport last Sunday to receive "a rousing" from the Prime Minister in London. According to my sources, she was furious at references the Defence Secretary had made that day to NATO. In his airport speech he had said: "It is not and never has been our intention to fortify these islands or establish them as a strategic base. There is no NATO dimension here." In an interview with *The Times* he had described the Falklands conflict as "one of the greatest morale boosters to NATO for many years." Heseltine may be able to square the apparent contradiction. But given Argentine paranoia about the Falklands becoming a NATO base - its foreign minister declaring that the airport was intended to play a strategic role within the western military system and would destabilize the region - his remarks were decidedly forthright. Downing Street professed itself unable to comment yesterday on the PM's alleged displeasure.

Who he?

A salutary lesson for MPs who get above themselves. Ken Hargreaves, Tory MP for Hyndburn, has just received a letter from his constituency DHSS office - with which he corresponds almost daily on constituents' behalf - asking if he had worked "at the House of Commons, London, at any time during the year ending April 5, 1984 - Yes or No? If so, please give dates/periods of employment and your occupation during that employment."

Trampled

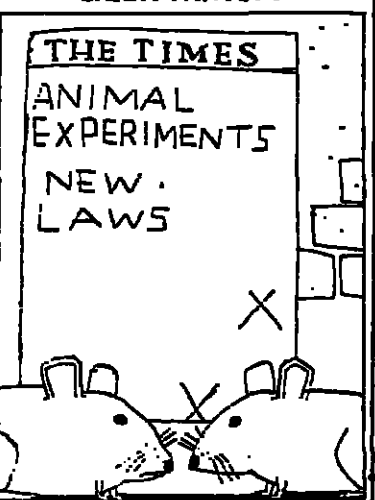
A boob by Norman Tebbit. As news was breaking on Wednesday night of the extraordinary Gallup poll putting the Tories third and the Alliance a mere 0.5 per cent behind Labour, he was winding up a Commons debate with a quip about the SDP's Ian Wigglesworth: "He's really a very nice chap, I'm told. He shouldn't be so miserable except when he considers the opinion polls and their implications for the Alliance."

● And where was David Steel yesterday as David Owen was crowding about the poll? In Iceland at the invitation of Steingrímur Hermannsson, Europe's only Liberal Prime Minister, "learning how it's done."

Grand slam

Newsnight's speculation that T. E. Lawrence was knocked off his motorcycle by the security services doesn't impress Bill Patterson, the reporter who broke the news of his death 50 years ago this week. Then an 18-year-old on the *Dorchester County Chronicle*, he was taking down what results from a local correspondent who casually mentioned a motorcycle accident involving a "Colonel Shaw". Immediately recognizing Lawrence's alias, Patterson phoned every paper in Fleet Street and made a packet. "My theory is that Lawrence suffered brainstorms after the traumas of Arabia and simply lost control of his bike," says Patterson, who had interviewed Lawrence at his home shortly before his death.

BARRY FANTONI



Hillman imp

London Transport yesterday admitted a claim by environmental lecturer Ellis Hillman in a book due out next week that there is asbestos in the tunnels of the London Underground. According to the book, *London Under London*, the tunnel walls are covered by a film of asbestos built up over 50 years from engine brake linings. Hillman says that the asbestos is blown into the faces of passengers standing on platforms whenever a train passes. LT, however, insists the level is minimal and absolutely safe, and says it has a careful cleaning programme. This too is described by Hillman. A machine resembling "a vast, vacuum-operated snowplough" tucks the tunnels at dead of night - "when as few people as possible know about it" - at less than a mile and hour, sucking up dust. LT night crews call it the "Asbestos Train".

Hotlines

TV-am staff have just received an irate memo from their general manager: "We are still faced with the problem of pilfering... In the past two months a number of valuable items have been removed... Anyone proved stealing will be prosecuted." Including the BBC for swiping the Princess Michael interview? PHS

Fewer rules, more at work

By David Young

Deregulation is in the air. There are articles in the Press, debates in Parliament, discussions at the last European Council (at Mrs Thatcher's instigation). I am chairing a group of ministers and there is talk of a White Paper before the summer. Why? Because the real cause for concern today is employment, about creating the conditions that will reduce the number out of work in the shortest possible time.

It is not that we are not creating jobs - we are, and probably faster than any other nation in Europe. Encouraging enterprise will create jobs even faster, as is happening in America.

Earlier this year I went to Washington to see what they had done to get employment going - and to maintain it. For with all their dynamism they were worried that they might slow down. So some years ago they started on a drive to reduce regulation. If you compare President Reagan's first 23 months with the last 23 months of his predecessor, the number of new federal regulations fell by nearly a third.

The immediate savings in costs across the economy amounted to at least \$9 billion with a further annual saving of \$6 billion. Even more important, the president reported to Congress that in 1982 and 1983 business start-ups in the deregulated sectors rose at twice the rate of those elsewhere.

But what is deregulation? To give an example, there was a time when BT gave you the choice of the Triphone or nothing. The vast choice of telephones and services

available today is not the fruit of privatization but of deregulation. Look at car telephones. Only a few days ago Arthur D. Little estimated that there would be over half a million by the end of the decade - and by then they will be cheaper than ordinary telephones! Once again due only to deregulation.

The deregulation of long-distance coaches has done more to help the occasional traveller and the distance commuter than any other measure since the war, if not during this century. Prices are often only a fraction of what they were before. Deregulation of the buses should have the same effect.

Only a few months ago it took weeks to get even simple reading glasses. In some countries you could get them in an hour or two, but not here. Today I see shops advertising glasses in 24 hours. A few more weeks, a little more competition, and it will be a few hours. Again, deregulation.

There is still much to do. Do we need rent control? Some parts of the South are short of labour: should we deny the chance of a job to someone prepared to "get on his bike" but who cannot find a place to live because it cannot be rented? Do we need the present system of town planning? The order regulating the use of buildings was introduced just after the war - and was based on industrial classifications of 1875.

Is it any accident that the Minister for Sport and the Minister for Planning are one and the same? Our national pastime, it sometimes seems to me, is no longer cricket but public inquiries.

We had some of the first nuclear power stations - but now the French have far outstripped us and are in a position to gain valuable export orders. How long should our road network take to plan and then build? Will we ever have an Archway extension? Will the A40 ever be completed?

Not all of this is regulation, but much of it is. Of course not all regulations should be abandoned, but what we have to ask is what we can afford to keep. We must have the balance between liberty and licence. Enough liberty to free our initiative and enterprise to create the wealth we need for a truly caring society, but not the licence to abuse our fellow man.

All regulation has a cost. Are too many people being denied the opportunity to work, to justify that cost? That is what I hope to discover during the next few weeks and months. Government, in the shape of ministers and officials, is not the best judge of where too many regulations lie. You are, for you live and work with them. The voice of business, large and small, must be heard. Deregulation is not a panacea, but I suspect that too many regulations are one of the ills.

Lord Young is Minister with special responsibility for unemployment. This article is extracted from a speech last night to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Stewart Tendler on Leon Brittan's hostile reception at Blackpool

Why the police are true blue no longer

Just after lunch on Wednesday Leon Brittan took the rostrum at the Police Federation's annual conference in Blackpool, his backdrop the cosy slogan "Police and Public Getting it Together". A Conservative home secretary, friend of law and order, guardian of the policeman's perks: this was surely the moment when the federation's members would bask in the glow of self-satisfaction and official praise. Given the miners' strike in which (according to one delegate's calculations) some 1.7 million man days of police time had been expended, some mutual backslapping was in order.

A few hours later, after probably the worst barking at a Conservative home secretary has ever had from the police, a rattled and angry Brittan on his way back to the airport might well have been asking himself exactly what more the police want.

The police, at their annual conference, have never been a happy lot. One reason may be the federation's lack of a clear identity - part staff association, part trade union, part professional body. At the moment whatever hat the federation wears there is complaint.

At first sight there should be no difficulty over pay. Since 1978 the annual rise has been tied to the average of settlements elsewhere. The highest earner among the federation's members is a London chief inspector. Today he gets a basic £16,176 a year. At the other end of the scale a novice constable gets £6,708. This year's pay rise is likely to be around 7 per cent.

But federation delegates wonder anxiously how long the largesse will last. Their pay negotiators say the Government tried to tinker with the formula last year and expect fresh attempts. Brittan meanwhile has (quite rightly) pointed out a government cannot allow police pay to go so high that they become not a group of fairly-paid public servants but a privileged caste.

Brittan has repeatedly promised continuing support for the indexation formula. But he also talks of "reviews". The federation is suspicious.

Police officers regard attempts to tinker with allowances such as rent



Arrests at a "Newham Seven" demonstration in east London last weekend. Police feel betrayed by the new law making racial discrimination a specific offence

payment as a flanking attack on what they achieved by negotiation in the 1970s. After much argument a new formula of rent allowances was recently worked out to give a married officer an average of about £2,200. Brittan said that to the man in the street the rent allowance might seem a privilege. Officers say it is in lieu of police accommodation, which is part of their conditions of service.

Worries over the rent allowance, fears over the future of pay, difficult negotiations - all are seen as signs that Whitehall is acting summarily to stop the police getting their financial rights.

However, the issue is not only money for the men. Money for the police service itself is also causing anxiety. Officers think the squeeze on local government resources is eroding police effectiveness. The need to absorb the cost of the miner's strike will intensify pressure. The Government, while posing as the champion of law and order, is in fact failing to provide the necessary funds.

Officers talk about the closure of canteens, greater mileages before vehicles are replaced, buildings not being redecorated.

Some economies stem from Home Office circular 114/83 which sought to make the police more efficient. The circular was produced without consultation with the federation or the Superintendents' Association with the result that the

police treat it with considerable suspicion. They point to the fact that there is a growing number of unfilled police vacancies, suggesting that the cost-cutting "civilization" of administration and clerical work is being used to reduce police manpower. The Home Office says manpower levels have risen by 12,000 over the past six years, but the federation says that in the last 18 months the number of vacancies has risen drastically.

Wearing its hat as a professional body, the federation has taken issue with the Government over its Police and Criminal Evidence Act. It believes the Act has not given the police sufficient powers, in fact even constrains them further, and doubts that it can be implemented at existing levels of manpower.

Police bile is particularly directed at the clause making racial discrimination a new disciplinary offence. They say they are the only group for whom it is an offence and feel betrayed by a government which initially said it would not accept the clause when it was presented in the House of Lords but then caved in.

Another legislative concern is the bill abolishing the metropolitan counties. For years the federation has been at odds with the Labour groups controlling these authorities, but now there is more than a hint of better the devil you know in its attitude.

Many senior officers fear that the present large regional forces will

eventually be broken up, returning responsibility for the police to the old and sometimes shoddy system of small watch committees with their dangerously insular policies. The Government has said no such plan is likely. The federation is not convinced.

How justified are the police complaints? Officers often fail to recognize the widespread anxiety about, say, racial discrimination by public servants and the inadequacy of existing catch-all provisions in the police regulations. As for the extra police powers, there always is the extra clause, that additional power that should (but probably will not) beat the mugger or thwart the car thief. On finance there is no evidence - yet - that cuts in police overtime have produced a crime wave.

What was on display this week was a deep-felt need to be convinced by Whitehall - perhaps the miners' dispute has created in the minds of police officers an unspecified debt which the Home Office has no desire to honour.

In Blackpool it has seemed that, partly by unpopular policy, partly by blunders and perceived arrogance, the Conservative government, elected on a strong policy of law and order, is in danger of losing one of its natural constituencies. Cynical veterans of Police Federation conferences say the only justice which ever excites them is pay. Leon Brittan discovered differently.

University or, to be allowed trips abroad (even if only to the Soviet bloc countries) it is important to be able to provide a dossier of involvement in "revolutionary" activities.

In particular, young people must take part regularly in Committees for the Defence of the Revolution and vigilante groups organized by housing blocs of the type last year Reagan-bashing children's parties. Everyone on the block must report instantly to the CDR head the merest suspicion of any counter-revolutionary activity, such as the mysterious acquisition by a neighbour of Japanese cassette recorder. Everybody spies on everybody else, converting Cuba, as one diplomat put it, into a nation of busboys.

Many Cubans loathe the CDRs but as a mechanism of state control, they are brilliantly effective. A less sinister reason that Cubans do not rise up is the awe and affection in which Fidel Castro is held.

Castro, a riveting speaker, remains at 59 a symbol of rebelliousness. Young people are able viciously to channel their natural defiance of authority through the figure of Fidel, the Cuban David who built his kingdom in the face of the mighty American Goliath (an image embellished daily in the schools and the media).

While he lives, little is liable to change in Cuba. There is no sign of the ideologically suspect capitalist-leaning experiments of such countries as Hungary and Yugoslavia. The zeal of the older generation will burn on. The young, increasingly sullen, will continue to spout the revolutionary line forced-fed at school. But they will continue asking foreigners for chewing gum.

Frank Rhodes

Wanted: a degree of enterprise

British universities are under challenge. Student interest and public support is shifting from the liberal arts to vocational areas: scarce resources have constrained salaries, limited the renovation of laboratories and frustrated efforts to maintain library collections.

Next week the Government is due to publish a Green Paper outlining its thoughts about the future of higher education. Many of the signs point towards greater government involvement, more central planning, less space for academic initiative, the very antithesis of the loosening of state controls that has returned many British industries to profitability. May 1, as an American university man, pose the question: why not do unto the universities what you have so successfully been doing to state industry?

In Britain, the University Grants Committee and similar central bodies have considerable influence on finance, general thinking and student enrolment. In contrast, in the US there is heavy emphasis on local judgement and enterprise. The effect of this local responsibility is striking. It brings freedom. It also brings responsibility and the chance to succeed or fail on the creativity of the individual university's research, the quality of its teaching, the breadth of its vision, and its ability to share that vision with others.

In most American universities, both independent and public, there is no guaranteed annual budget. Each year requires creative financial planning. A few colleges have closed and new ones opened. The federal government provides only about a quarter of higher education's total funding: state and local government about a third. Voluntary support from alumni, corporations and foundations accounts for about 6 per cent. Students and their families make up most of the rest.

These average figures disguise wide differences. In my own university, Cornell, which is independent with limited state support, private gifts and grants amounted to \$75 million last year, representing 13 per cent of our annual budget. In 1980-81, no American university received more than 45 per cent state government support.

In Britain, by contrast, UGC funds made up 64 per cent of recurrent university income in 1982-83. When other sources of public funds are included, government support accounted for a full 79 per cent of university recurrent income that year. I believe such a level of state "ownership" does not serve the long-term interests of either the universities or the nation.

I recognize that the American experience is not egorable. There are major differences - educational, social, cultural, any economic - between our two nations. British universities have distinctive strengths. But they now face formidable problems. The success of Britain's recent industrial denationalization suggests that a similar approach might provide a solution.

Denationalization might begin modestly with a small number of universities selected from a pool of volunteers. The initial group might include a collegiate university, such as Oxford, Cambridge or Durham, one or two Red Brick universities and one in Scotland.

Each would receive from the Treasury a sum - perhaps 10 or 12 times the present recurrent grant - to be used as an endowment income from the endowment would

approximate the present government contribution to the university's operating budget. Thereafter, the UGC would make no further annual contribution.

Individuals and industries would be given tax incentives to contribute funds and equipment. Students would still be eligible for local education authority grants, although tuition fees at the independent universities might be higher. Universities themselves would have to provide some financial aid to students. Teaching staff would be free to compete for government research grants, perhaps with some negotiated arrangement to cover indirect costs.

Beyond that, the role of the state would be minimal. Universities would be free to invest their endowment in ways they felt would provide the best return, and to provide additional support from individuals and companies. They would be free to set their tuition fees at levels adequate to cover their costs, to determine student enrolment levels and admission criteria. They would be free to design their teaching and research in ways that made the best use of their resources and opportunities. They would be free to establish their own priorities. Most important, they would be free to succeed (or fail) on their merits.

Such a proposal will not be welcome. It runs counter to steadily increasing dependence of British universities on the state and to the vastly enlarged role which governments of both parties have assumed since the Second World War. Yet it is not without precedent.

Tax relief for universities, for example, dates from at least 1576 when Parliament passed a law protecting colleges from rising inflation by requiring that college lessees pay a third of their rents in corn or malt.

Similarly, Britain's first universities were supported largely through student fees and fines and the generosity of private benefactors. It is to private benefactors in the 13th century, John de Balliol, his wife Devorguilla, Walter de Merton and William of Durham among them, that Oxford largely owes its existence. As late as 1938 government grants provided only 31 per cent of the total income of British universities. The role of government was to supplement, not supplant, funds from other sources.

Britain's one independent university, the University of Buckingham, has given us some hint of what is possible. It has survived, despite dire predictions to the contrary, with modestly expanding student numbers and resources, and was granted a royal charter in March 1983. Yet, for all its success, Buckingham is too small, too restricted in scope, too limited in facilities and endowment to be an adequate test of the private university concept in Britain.

Only through larger scale experimentation can university denationalization realize its true potential. Such an experiment will be costly, but not necessarily successful. But the potential rewards are great, and more than justify the expense. It is not only the health and effectiveness of the universities themselves that are involved but the long-term interests of the nation. Britain's scientific capacity, technological strength, professional leadership, cultural vigour and economic prosperity are at stake.

The author is president of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
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moreover... Miles Kington

Now this week's exposure...

After the expensive libel case involving Esther Rantzen, and with the impending death of Radio 4's *Checkpoint*, many people are assuming that the BBC is going soft on consumer affairs. Not to say getting downright nervous.

Nothing could be further from the truth. I have learnt from a source high up in the BBC that it is planning a new programme which will win them back all the money they lost over *That's Life!* and much more. The corporation is bouncing back on the attack and taking the fight to the enemy. The new programme will not only seek out wrong-doers; it will sue them.

Even now a team of high-powered lawyers is scouring the newspapers for libel. Private investigators are nosing out examples of malpractice and fraud. Local councillors are being encouraged to reveal corruption in their locality. And government quangos are being scrutinized for misuse of public funds.

When the dossiers are complete, the BBC will bring court cases against all the guilty parties and expose them in the new programme, which at present is to be called *Pay Up - Or Else*. It has already uncovered enough skulduggery to ring it several million pounds, and fully expects in the long run to recoup the money which it would have got from a £65 licence fee.

I understand that it will also be prepared to settle out of court and - for large extra payment - agree not to mention guilty parties on television. To the untrained mind, this seems rather like blackmail, so I rang Brian Channel, the new Controller of Aggressive Programming, and found out if this was so. At first he denied all knowledge of *Pay Up - Or Else*, but finally agreed that such a programme was under wraps.

"The BBC is absolutely fed up to the back teeth with being accused of having no 'tooth'," he told me, "so we're going to bite, and bite hard. No longer are we going to pussy-foot around, making sensitive

documentaries and gentle inquiries. We've learnt in the last few months what it's like to be mauled, so now we are going to do some mauling."

"Take the security service situation, for instance. Normally we'd produce a harmless little programme asking questions like: Is everything healthy in the intelligence service? Now, the questions we'd be asking and answering are: Did you know that the man in charge of the Middle East network is an alcoholic? And why are they lying to Parliament?"

Is the man in charge of the Middle East in fact an alcoholic? "I've no idea, old boy. Believe me, this programme is so hush hush that even I am not allowed to know many details. But I can tell you that we have started getting fat, regular cheques from M16 in an effort to keep us quiet. Anything that attracts a parliamentary inquiry will in future attract our attention first. I tell you, our new motto is: No more Mr Nice Guy!"

One of the areas under examination is sport, and here the BBC is believed to have unearthed spectacular examples of underhand payments.

Oh yes, sport is going to be our number one target, and we have every intention of getting guilty players to pay us a fortune. If they don't, they know we will work our discoverer into the commentary. You know, something like: "And Witkopff prepares to serve to the backhand court, knowing full well that he has been paid £3,000 to lose this match, the little rat." As I said, no more Mr Nice Guy.

"By the way, who told you about this new programme and our new policy?"

"Well, you did, actually, at a dinner party last month."

"Did I? Well, let me tell you this. If you so much as breathe a word of this in *The Times*, I shall personally sue you for a million pounds worth of libel."

Watch this space for further exciting developments.
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سازمان اطلاعات



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ORDERED FREEDOM

Mr Leon Brittan's white paper is the fifth official look at public order law since 1980. Each has been coloured by the preoccupation of the hour. A Government green paper and a Commons select committee report both in 1980 were prompted by the re-emergence of a style of aggressive street politics in the later 1970s. Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton disorders (1981) reviewed the fitness of the law to meet the challenge of urban rioting with racial overtones. That, to a less extent, also concerned the Law Commission which recommended (1983) that the common law offences of riot, unlawful assembly and affray be sharpened up and converted into statutory offences. Mr Brittan's paper (which accepts that recommendation) has been much influenced by the industrial violence that accompanied the recent miners' strike.

This is most evident in his principal innovation, the extension of some of the preventive provisions of the 1936 Public Order Act, now confined to marches, to cover static gatherings and demonstrations in the open air, and that includes pickets. The power to ban will not be extended, but the police will be enabled to impose conditions on the organizers of outdoor assemblies likely to give rise either to serious public disorder, or to serious disruption of the local community, or to the coercion of individuals.

The two latter grounds are new to this area of the law and they will be available also for the imposition of conditions on marches. The introduction of coercion as a ground for preventive action goes directly, though not exclusively, to picketing.

The conditions imposed may stipulate permitted numbers taking part, the exact place, and the duration of any gathering - a provision with an obvious application to demonstrations outside foreign embassies as well as to industrial picketing. The conditions may be imposed in advance and are open to challenge in the courts, but since it is not to be a requirement to give advance notice of plans for a static assembly (they are so many and so various that the police do not want to be bothered with the paperwork, and believe they will get wind of the ones which matter to them), conditions will often be imposed on the spot, if at all. Wilful refusal to comply will be an arrestable offence. No distinction is drawn between protected picketing and unprotected, secondary picketing en masse.

In that way the police will be empowered to take preventive and direct action in connection with the potentially coercive nature of picketing. At the same time the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, which was wheeled out during the miners' strike to catch intimidation of individuals and their families away from the pit gates (watching and besetting), is to be retained. Undeterred by complaints about pressing into service an archaic statute, Mr Brittan wishes to make it an arrestable offence and increase the maximum penalties. Quite right too.

There is another detail relevant to industrial disorder, though at this point the white paper turns green. It is interested in the idea of enabling the police to take civil proceedings to cover the costs of policing a demonstration where conditions they have imposed have been breached.

On paper, this is a formidable array of powers for neutralizing the effect of heavy picketing and bringing disorderly picketing under control. That object, which is not the only object of the provisions, is a proper one for the law to contemplate, for it leaves untouched picketing that is not disorderly, intimidatory or physically coercive; that is to say, it leaves untouched all legitimate picketing.

It needs to be said however that these are discretionary powers, they place no new duties on the police, and they are intended primarily to be preventive in effect. The enactment of legislation and the enforcement of the law it embodies are not the same thing. When numbers and passions rise the police will still have to make tactical judgments as to the best way of using their powers in order to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen while preventing serious disorder. The task of the police would not be so very different after the appearance of these proposals on the statute book, especially since the common law already gives them most of the control where a breach of the peace is threatened. The operational lessons the police and Home Office draw from disturbances in the coalfields are no less important than the lessons drawn in this white paper.

The freedom to assemble peacefully and make protests is fundamental in a free society, but it is not absolute. It is subordinate to the overriding requirement of the prevention of public violence and terror, and it

has to be balanced against the everyday freedoms of those of another mind to the protesters. It is not in the nature of English law to spell out a right of peaceful assembly. It is taken for granted that men are free to do whatever the law does not expressly prohibit. The scope of the right can be defined only negatively by reference to the restrictions the law puts upon it.

Apart from the new powers in relation to static assemblies already discussed the white paper moves at the margin. "The review has revealed no yawning gaps in the law." One welcome proposal is for change in the rules of preventive policing - the powers to ban or impose conditions on demonstrations - that should make it easier to block the spoiling counter-demonstration, the sort which threatens the provocation of violence in order to get banned a demonstration of which "the enemy" has given prior notice.

There have been a number of proposals for tighter restrictions on public protest which the white paper considers and rejects. It does not accept a power to ban processions on grounds other than apprehended disorder of a serious kind. It does not accept a power to ban static demonstrations at all. It does not accept the racially insulting or otherwise offensive nature of a demonstration as a ground sufficient in itself for a ban. It does not propose to reintroduce in a new form the old Riot Act. It does not propose a general liability on organizers to meet the costs of policing, beyond the suggestion already noted that the police might recover costs where their conditions have been breached.

Sometimes this caution can be traced to the impracticability of enforcement. It also evinces a reluctance to curtail the freedom of assembly and peaceful protest beyond evident necessity. That is a sound instinct in government. The freedom deserves to be respected not just in contemplation of abstract rights, but as a necessary safety valve in a free and vigorous society.

People's commitment to the social order is affected to a significant degree by the extent to which they feel themselves to be free. The freedom to assemble and protest without recourse to violence, in an employment context as much as any other, is a common element in how people count themselves free, and therefore in their regard for the political society they belong to.

DICTATORS IN KHAKI

When Nigeria's generals seized power nearly 18 months ago, the streets were full of Nigerians celebrating the downfall of Shugu Shagari's corrupt civilian administration, and looking forward to a period of efficient army rule which they believed would restore the country's fortunes. The cheering has long since stopped. One civilian group after another has fallen foul of the army's measures. Few Nigerians now are willing to put in a good word for military rule. Today General Buhari's regime stands virtually on its own, and once again the onus for Nigeria is full of foreboding.

One cause of the increasing tension in the country can be traced to Buhari's determination to impose austerity after years of waste and corruption. The government's measures, implemented with unprecedented vigour, have led to soaring unemployment, higher inflation, rising food prices and consumer shortages. Hundreds of thousands of workers have lost their jobs. Industry has been hard hit by import restrictions. No respite is in sight. Buhari has warned Nigerians that all they can expect is some "very tough" years ahead.

Much of this is, perhaps, inevitable. What is more disquieting is the army's growing tendency to act in a harsh and authoritarian manner regardless of the political consequences. Buhari's handling of civilian groups has become increasingly arbitrary. The Press - once the most outspoken in black Africa - have been effectively muzzled. Repressive action has been taken against students, academics, journalists and professional organizations. Politics have been driven underground.

All this has helped to create a dangerous groundswell of resentment against the military. The Nigerian Labour Congress, normally noted for its caution, felt obliged to speak out on May Day against the Army's methods, warning that it was opening the door to despotism and dictatorship. Lawyers have expressed their concern. Even more striking has been the public reaction to the military's decision to execute drug offenders; one civilian group after another has condemned the action as barbaric.

As successive governments in Lagos have found, Nigeria, beset by regional, social and religious tensions, is an immensely difficult country to govern. Its

history, more than most, has been marked by governments ill-fated in their handling of national affairs. Despite a promising start, General Buhari's regime is in danger of following the same tradition.

His government has no answers to the country's economic difficulties. Austerity in itself, however much it may be needed, provides no solution. Nor does the mass expulsion of illegal African immigrants which the military ordered last month. And meanwhile the government continues to reject IMF proposals which would provide Nigeria with massive credits, relieve shortages of consumer goods and industrial inputs and open the way for the restructuring of its trade debts.

Nor does the government have any sense of political direction. All that Nigerians have been promised is a continuation of military rule for the foreseeable future, and that, clearly, is a disgraceful prospect for an increasing number. General Buhari would do well to heed the appeals from his own countrymen for a more responsible government before repression becomes the only way by which he can stay in control.

dispersal, then, in accordance with the corporation's long tradition for serving the London area as a whole, it is willing to consider undertaking certain of these functions where it has experience, if this will benefit London and suitable arrangements can be made.

In implementation of this policy it has indeed been agreed in principle that, should the Greater London Council be abolished next year, the Corporation of London will take responsibility for the Greater London Record Office and we have no doubt that the combination of our proven expertise with the expertise of the members of that office will ensure no diminution in the excellent service provided.

We are much too proud of our skills and our service to London and the country over the centuries to take on a responsibility which we do not intend to carry out effectively and economically.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. SHALIT, Chairman,
Library Committee,
Corporation of London,
Guildhall Library,
Aldermanbury, EC2.

Archivists' role

From Mr D. M. Shalit
Sir, I must warmly refute the suggestion contained in a letter from David Dymond, Christopher Charlton and Philip Snell (May 6) that the Corporation of London would be anything less than enthusiastic in maintaining the standards of the Greater London Record Office, should this office come into our care.

It is the policy of the Corporation of London not to express a view on political aspects of the abolition proposals. Where there are units within the Greater London Council service that have developed a renown and excellence which should not be dissipated by termination or

resist this attempt to interfere with the British public's right to know whose country's goods they are buying. How far are these rulings by the European Court going to go?
Yours faithfully,
L. G. HARRIS, Chairman
L. G. Harris & Co Ltd,
Stoke Prior,
Worcestershire.

Country of origin

From Mr L. G. Harris
Sir, The relatively small British brush trade, like the cutlery industry, has in recent years been suffering from intensive competition, mainly from countries such as China and Taiwan. Since 1971, these imports have multiplied by just over 10 times, until in 1984 over half the brushes sold in this country were imported.

As manufacturers, we make no complaint about this. We support the conclusions of the Bonn summit conference, against an increase in protectionism.

But we think the public are entitled to know where the goods they buy come from. In 1981, the Government issued the Miscellaneous Goods Order requiring products such as cutlery, footwear and electrical products, to be marked with the country of origin.

We were surprised to read in the Press recently that the order is to be annulled by the European Court, as the result of a challenge by the EEC import lobby.

We hope our Government will

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contradictions in Bettaney report

From Mr Nigel West
Sir, It is not surprising that the Security Commission were able to meet to consider the case of Michael Bettaney at just 17 meetings, of which only "most" involved a full day's work (report, May 10)?

Perhaps that is why there are so many contradictions in the published version of the final report, not the least of which is its conclusion, that "Nothing in this report is intended to call in question the professional and operational efficiency of the security service". This alleged "efficiency" is apparently of a "high order", but clearly not high enough.

The commission has only touched on the two fundamental issues highlighted by Bettaney, although the then Director-General hinted at one when he said in evidence that he could not "afford to sack a six-year officer... and take the security consequences, because I would have no control over him if I sacked him".

The problem of coping with unsatisfactory personnel is unique to the security service. In contrast the Special Branch can ease one of their officers out, and perhaps return him to ordinary CID duties or a uniform job. MI6 also have access to a host of non-sensitive jobs within the Foreign Office and Whitehall where no harm can be done. MI5, on the other hand, have no such options available.

The other neglected issue is the proposal to solve the internal dissatisfaction within MI5 which the commission categorised as "evidence critical of the organisation and management" but omitted from the published report. Clearly the introduction of some safety-valve mechanism is essential so that MI5 personnel can air opinions without falling foul of the service's hierarchical structure.

Obvious security considerations tend to rule out a general oversight committee, but the creation of one (or preferably two) non-executive directors to sit on the directorate would give a direct route to the top, and offer a measure of external advice and control.

Quite who would nominate candidates for the posts (perhaps the two major political parties might recommend a list from which one each could be selected) would give plenty of scope for those who wish to debate the question of MI5's future accountability.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL WEST, European Editor,
Intelligence Quarterly,
310 Fulham Road, SW10.

Parents' appeal

From the Chairman of the Family Law Bar Association

Sir, Regular followers of your Law Reports will not have been surprised to read A-R v Avon County Council (April 25) but the case illustrated a situation in the law that may be of wider interest, and some concern.

A four-month-old baby had been committed into the care of the local authority by a juvenile court which held that the child had been ill-treated by its parents. Because there was obviously a conflict of interest between the baby and the parents, a guardian had been appointed to represent the baby in those proceedings.

Having had their baby taken from them and having (as they and perhaps you, Sir, might see it) been convicted of cruelty to their baby, the parents wished to appeal. The A-R case decided that they had no such right.

This decision is undoubtedly what Parliament said in the legislation. One wonders whether all those who supported the legislation really understood this and whether they wanted it.

Everyone wishes there to be robust laws to protect children, but ought not those parents to have been given a right of appeal?
Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Queen Elizabeth Building,
Temple, ECA.

Work for idle hands

From Dr Alec Dickson
Sir, A disused works canteen from Mossman in Fife, donated by Esso to Save the Children, is to be transported free in one of Bannard's ships to Ethiopia and there re-erected as a hospital in a famine area by young Scottish volunteers.

What a marvellous combination of company responsibility, quickness of response, compassionate action and youthful idealism.

Would that some comparable inspiration might bring about a coalition of vision and competence in those areas of Britain which constitute our Third World, so that Robert Saunders's plea in *The Times* (May 15) might be fulfilled: "the commonsense belief that idle hands should be put to work, doing the many jobs which need to be done... without causing inflation".

Yours etc,
ALEX DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4.

Pot for the goose?

From Mr Robin Stieber
Sir, Bernard Levin (April 30) disapproves of the prosecution of tobacco companies over smoking-related deaths, on the ground that it is in our hands to choose whether to smoke or not. This is a valid argument, but it leads to other questions of equal interest.

If the fault, dear Bernard, lies not in the manufacturers and distributors of dangerous materials, but in ourselves, why do we prosecute the pushers of marijuana, heroin and cocaine, the publishers of pornography?

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN STIEBER,
89 Langthorne Street, SW6.

Gathering the fruits of UK 'high tech'

From Professor I. Aleksander
Sir, Your leader (May 15) on Government aid to high-technology industries draws attention to a matter of considerable concern. The growing polarisation in Westminster as to whether there is too much or too little aid to high-tech industry is likely to cause damage to the industry itself, whichever side might win.

As is often the case, complex issues of this kind may only be resolved by a judicious path chosen between the two alternatives. At the centre of this political football game the footballs tend to be some lively high-tech industries whose continued wellbeing may be essential to the future prospects of the UK as an industrial nation.

In a recent survey on industrial automation I have found that there are several medium to small-sized companies in the UK that generate products which, in terms of performance, are ahead of certain of Europe, but also of the United States and Japan. These firms operate mainly in areas of robotics and computer vision. As such, they are crucial to the enhancement of productive effort in much larger industries, the motor car industry being typical.

Now for the bad news. A great deal more notice is being taken of this enabling technology overseas than it is in the UK itself. Although computer vision is very much in its infancy, a

major European motor car manufacturer is rapidly advancing its introduction of British-made computer vision in its effort to produce safer, higher quality, and more competitive motor cars.

In the USA the three major motor car companies have disclosed plans to boost their investment in the US vision industry by a massive \$700m. There are no signs of such stirring in the UK.

The role of Government is not obvious in this sort of situation. Nevertheless, one thing is clear: Government should see it its business to enhance the infrastructure within which several sectors of productive industry in the UK can cooperate in order to gain competitive advantage in the rest of the world. If money is to be spent, it desperately needs to be spent on the creation of demonstration centres where high-tech equipment can be properly evaluated by producers and users in concert.

Possibly, above all vocational training centres need revision and support so that the nonsense of having massive skills shortages at a time of massive unemployment can be corrected.

Yours,
I. ALEKSANDER,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Computing,
180 Queen's Gate, SW7,
May 15.

Bradford fire disaster

From Professor D. A. Smith

Sir, Mr Wilmoth (May 15) makes a strong case for more research to reduce fire hazard. At a meeting sponsored by the EEC in Luxembourg last September the cost of fire loss and prevention to the Community was estimated at £8,000 million per annum but only 0.7 per cent of this sum is currently spent on research and education. A resolution moved by delegates at the close of this meeting recommended an increase in spend to 3 to 4 per cent of this sum.

While eradication of fire as a social menace by the application of new technologies should be our long-term aim, and we are planning a further meeting in Luxembourg next year to pursue it, I believe that there are actions we could take now at minimal cost in mitigation of the problem.

For instance, without prejudging the results of the Bradford enquiry, the majority of large fires in places of entertainment reveal that fire exits were locked and that, had they been open, more people would have escaped. It is not greatly inventive to propose the securing of these exits by electrically-operated solenoid

bolts, spring-loaded to open in the event of a power failure, but normally under the control of a manager equipped with crowd-control information devices such as short-wave radio.

If such bolts can find their way into the average executive car door, surely a more rugged version can soon be applied to the soccer club gate?

Alas, the support of brand-new ideas to create new industrial opportunities sometimes proves more alluring to governments than providing the limited resources needed to clean up their backyards. But if we could persuade the world that for modest expenditure the costs of fire could be, say, halved by the end of the century, wouldn't this achievement in terms of resources saved rank with the wealth creation of the great new industries such as informatics, electronics, computers, materials, biotechnology, which will help to determine our future prosperity?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SMITH, Director,
QMC-Wolfson Fire & Materials Centre,
229 Mile End Road, E1,
May 15.

Pensions cutback

From Lord Banks

Sir, The letter from Mr Brynmor John (May 13) would appear to assume that the State earnings-related pension (Serp) will be abolished without any compensating increase in the basic retirement pension. This may well turn out to be the Government's policy and, if so, I shall oppose it.

However, it would be perfectly possible for the Government to abolish Serps, and contracting-out and use the additional national insurance contributions paid by, and on behalf of, those previously contracted-out to increase the basic retirement pension by 25 per cent, as the Liberal Taxation and Social Security Panel urge.

This would bring immediate benefit to those retired before 1978

who have no Serp and those retired since who have very little. The long-term expectations from the State pension scheme would increase for the poorest at the expense of the better off.

It might be that members previously contracted out would agree to some modification of their occupational scheme to keep total benefit and total costs the same as before. Or they might think the extra benefit worth the extra cost.

Mr Brynmor John, instead of rallying to the defence of Serps, would do better to join the Liberals in insisting that the abolition of Serps must be coupled with a substantial increase in the basic retirement pension.

Yours faithfully,
BANKS (Liberal spokesman on Social Security),
House of Lords.

Sale of Mantegna

From the Chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers

Sir, If one accepts that the National Galleries of Scotland seriously decided to try to acquire the Northampton Mantegna at auction, their hope of doing so must always have been slender. The auctioneer's pre-sale estimate was £5m to £7m yet Mr Timothy Clifford (May 6) admits that even the opening bid (£3m) was "for that moment, too high" for them.

A vendor at present has protection under the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1969, section 3 (1).

Teaching in Notts

From the Director of Education, Nottinghamshire County Council

Sir, Your report "The costs of being a teacher" (May 3) mentioned a survey by the National Union of Teachers in Nottinghamshire. I believe that recent pertinent facts on the excellence of Nottinghamshire's educational provision will interest your readers.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy statistics show the authority as the most generously staffed shire county at secondary level and second best at primary level.

In 1984/85 Nottinghamshire was the most generous shire county for expenditure on general allowance and library services for primary schools and third for secondary schools.

The authority is also generous in its support for teachers who use their cars for the committee's business - c.g., at up to 31.7 pence per mile for some journeys and at 17.8 pence per mile for travel to approved in-service courses.

In surveys in 1983 and 1984 by her Majesty's Inspectorate Nottinghamshire was assessed as having satisfactory, or better than satisfactory, levels of expenditure on every heading in their survey.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. FOX,
Education Department,
County Hall,
West Bridgford,
Nottingham,
May 3.

from one dealer conspiring with another to the detriment of the seller. It must, therefore, be disturbing for those considering selling through public auction to read that a British gallery director may legally discourage an overseas gallery director from bidding even if he has insufficient funds, since the effect must be to drive down the open market price.

Yours faithfully,
A. MCINTOSH PATRICK,
Chairman,
The Society of London Art Dealers,
148 New Bond Street, W1,
May 10.

Secrets of Enigma

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir, While there is no doubt that Ultra helped shorten the war (report, May 9, early editions), the Germans certainly knew that the Allies had penetrated their Enigma cipher system long before 1945.

In April, 1940, German intelligence had learnt that the Americans were reading signals enciphered on the Japanese Angooki Taipu-B system (what the Americans codenamed Purple), so they were well aware that even the most complex machine cipher was not unbreakable.

On September 11, 1942, the Royal Navy's MGB 335 was captured by the Germans, who found on board documents giving current details of German convoy movements and mine-free channels, which could only have come from cryptanalysis of Enigma signals.

On August 18, 1943, *Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine* in Berlin was told by the German Secret Military Intelligence Service, of information from Colonel Masson, Head of the Swiss Secret Service, obtained from a Swiss-American working at the Navy Department, Washington, who had frequently visited London with US Navy missions, that the British had an "Intelligence Naval Office" (actually the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre), which was regularly reading German naval Enigma messages to the U-boats.

The reason why this information

ON THIS DAY

MAY 17 1915

On May 14 1915 The Times published a dispatch from its Military Correspondent, Charles a Court

Repinning (1858-1925) from Sir John French's HQ in France. One passage in it stated: "We found the enemy much stronger than we expected. We had not sufficient high explosive to level his parapets to the ground..."

The want of an unlimited supply of high explosives was a fatal bar to our success. The British were a stir in the Communis. Service chiefs were outraged and the paper was banned in Service clubs. The Times decided to make its own inquiries into the situation and a correspondent was sent to munitions factories in the North.

THE NEED FOR SHELLS.

MACHINES IDLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, May 16.
I have a very unpleasant message to give the public about the production of war materials in the north. It is only after much hesitation and consultation with responsible persons that I have decided to write about it at all. If there were any prospect of improvement I would let the evils alone and confine myself to the efforts being made to increase the output. But there is no such prospect, and all the efforts are being hampered and marred by certain influences. That will continue, unless a great change takes place...

It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that not merely the successful prosecution of the war but the whole issue is being jeopardized by industrial inefficiency in the North. The state of things is most unsatisfactory and disappointing. Several causes contribute to this but I will come at once to the most important of them, which is the attitude of certain sections of organized labour. The country is living in a fool's paradise on this point, and I believe the Government are too. I was so myself until I came to investigate actual conditions.

A general impression prevails that the trade unions concerned with the production of war material have temporarily relaxed their customary rules for limiting work on the urgent appeal of the Government, and are doing their best to "deliver the goods". Further the promise has been fulfilled in certain trades and certain places, where the restrictions have really been relaxed. For instance, I have been working splendidly. For instance, I hear nothing but good accounts of such highly-organized trades as iron moulders, shipwrights, and brassworkers.

MANIPULATION OF WORK.

But in other trades there has been no relaxation of restrictions at all, and men are working far below their capacity. I do not refer now to lost time or to drink - though this is exceedingly bad on the Clyde - but to the deliberate manipulation of work. For instance, one of the practices of piece-workers is to drag out an operation for which they are getting what they think too low a price until it takes twice or three as long as necessary. They ask for a higher price on the strength of this, and when they have got the price up to the point they consider sufficient they turn to and get the work done in a fraction of the previous time in order to earn the money.

Such proceedings in ordinary times are part of the standing struggle between employers and employed, and since the former are pretty well able to look after their own interest, they may be left to fight it out together. But now that both sides are working for the country, and the employers' profits are to be limited by the Government, the whole position is altered. Tactics which may be legitimate enough at other times are incompatible with the undertaking given on behalf of the trade unions, and when their effect is to delay the delivery of munitions vitally necessary to the active conduct of the war they become disloyal to the State and dangerous to the community. But they are practised in the shops here as usual, although the men are earning double and triple the ordinary money.

PARALYSING RESTRICTIONS.

Not is that all. These men not only will not work themselves but they will not allow others to work. The restrictions with regard to unskilled labour are maintained in some of the workshops where the service of the engineering trades are the worst, and the effect is most felt in the munition shops, where the need of increased output is most urgent.

I have been through one shop after another and seen machines standing idle with men idle beside them, willing to work, but forbidden by the shop rules of the Engineers' Union. If a hand had been laid on those machines last night the engineers would have come out.

was not acted upon by senior commanders cannot yet be fully explained because many files relating to the development of Enigma, and German cryptanalytical successes against Allied ciphers, were not repatriated to Bonn in 1958 with the rest of the captured German archives.

Like information concerning the work of Ultra against Japanese ciphers is still subject to a total embargo.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES RUSBRIDGER,
7 Tremena Road,
St Austell,
Cornwall,
May 9.

I pointed out that since the dollar was worth about four francs, the result should have been approximately 12,800 francs.

This elicited the reply, "I'm sorry sir, but I am not allowed to do it approximately".
Yours faithfully,
C. H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
University of Oxford,
Department of Theoretical Physics,
1 Keble Road, Oxford,
May 11.

More or less correct

From Dr C. H. Llewellyn Smith, FRS

Sir, When resident in California in 1971 I asked my bank to convert a sum of about \$3,200 into Swiss francs. The teller produced a calculator and reported that I would get 812.3 francs.

I pointed out that since the dollar was worth about four francs, the result should have been approximately 12,800 francs.

This elicited the reply, "I'm sorry sir, but I am not allowed to do it approximately".
Yours faithfully,
C. H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
University of Oxford,
Department of Theoretical Physics,
1 Keble Road, Oxford,
May 11.

COURT CIRCULAR

Figure 1 is a line graph illustrating the percentage of the total sample for various age groups over time, from 1980 to 2100. The Y-axis represents the 'Percentage of total sample' (0-100), and the X-axis represents the 'Year' (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100). The legend identifies eight age groups: 0-14 (solid line), 15-24 (dashed line), 25-34 (dotted line), 35-44 (dash-dot line), 45-54 (long dashed line), 55-64 (short dashed line), 65-74 (dash-dot-dot line), and 75+ (solid line with circles). The graph shows a significant shift in the population structure over time, with the 0-14 group declining and the 65-74 and 75+ groups increasing.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Victims of last Saturday's tragic Bradford City blaze are still being treated in hospital. What does their future hold?

The aftermath of an inferno

The agony of an ordeal by fire lasts much longer than the pain. Lee Rodwell talks to three men who have come to terms with their changed lives. There have also been remarkable developments in the treatment of burns

Jack Allaway sat in front of his television set and cried as he watched the football fans run burning from the inferno that had been Bradford City's wooden stand. Forty-two years ago he had also been running. His clothes ablaze, from the wreck of an RAF plane.

In Wales, Simon Weston, also watched the news and relived in his mind the events of June 8, 1982 when Argentinian jets bombed the Sir Galahad as she lay at anchor off Bluff Cove. In the ensuing fire more than half of the Welsh Guardsman's body was burnt.

Alan Pearson remembered his ordeal by fire when an accident with liquid gas at the oil refinery where he worked left him with badly scarred hands and face.

If anyone knows the pain and hardships that lie ahead for the victims of the Bradford disaster, these men do. They know what it is like to look in the mirror and see a stranger's face; to return time and again to the operating table so that plastic surgeons can try to rebuild parts of you inch by inch. They understand how it feels to endure sideways glances from the curious and questions from

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

children who want to know why "that man looks funny"

So what advice do they have for those who have survived the Bradford blaze? How does one come to terms with life in the aftermath of such a tragedy?

Jack Allaway is now 62 and runs a hotel in Crawley, Sussex, after his plane was shot down he spent nearly five years at Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead and is still a member of the Guinea Pig Club, that exclusive band of 600-badly-burned airmen who were treated by Sir Archibald McIndoe, the New Zealand plastic surgeon pioneer.

Jack Allaway says: "It was upsetting to see the Bradford fire. It brought it all back. A German nightfitter followed us as we were returning to base

in Norfolk. He shot down three planes. I was the only survivor. I remember getting out of the aircraft and running like fury. My flying helmet was burning and I tried to get it off by it stuck to my hair and my face. I looked down at my hands and skin was hanging off my fingers like gloves.

In the following five years Allaway was given new eyebrows, eyelids, a nose and a new top lip. His hands also needed major surgery as the fingers had stuck together and curled inwards into two clenched fists.

"When I first went into the hospital ward I couldn't believe I was as bad as the other fellows walking about. It's only later when the bandages come off and you get a chance to look at yourself that you realize.

"It was several weeks before I did more than catch a glimpse of myself reflected in the mirror of the glass partition of the sister's office. When I first looked in the mirror over the washbasin in the bathroom it was pretty horrendous. But you slowly get used to it. I can remember Archie McIndoe bringing a pilot to meet us who'd been burned some years before. He looked pretty good to



Records of recovery: Jack Allaway (top left) as he is today and (below left to right) photographed hours after the crash; two weeks later; and several weeks later. Alan Pearson and Lynda Williams (right), members of the Billerica self-help burns group

me. I thought: 'I could settle for that.' That's the only way to look at things.

"Of course, while we were in hospital there was an amazing spirit. I think it might be harder now, because of the risk of infection, burns victims tend to be kept more isolated. We were together and the people in East Grinstead knew us and accepted us. Archie always warned us that our problems would really start when we went home. He said: 'People are going to stare at you and that is when you are

going to have to learn to accept things."

"People do look at you - it's only natural. I do the same only with a slightly different viewpoint. I always wonder who has done the work. I have always believed in facing the public. I feel more conscious of my hands than my face. To hell with my looks. I'd rather have a good pair of hands given the choice. The way I look never made any difference to the girls; my wife Joan has seen photos of me before the crash but she's never known me any other way," says Allaway.

Simon Weston, 23, is still having operations to rebuild his face. He claims not to know how many he has had so far and "gave up counting after 25". Such is his fighting spirit that he has agreed to take part in a series of television documentaries about the way he is trying to rebuild his life. "I was pretty shaken up about Bradford because I know what a lot of people will have to go through. It's hard work and it's not easy. But if you're a fighter, you'll come through. The Bradford people will have a whole city behind them: I had a nation. Also my family and friends kept me going. I wanted to live and just get on with it. It's no good giving up and telling yourself you can't hack it, you've got to get yourself together and sort something out. Life is very cruel. It is easy to die, but so hard to live."

The chances of recovery of serious burns victims depend largely on the extent of the injuries and the age of the patient. But doctors do not underestimate the importance of the will to live.

"You can see it happen when people just give up the ghost," says a spokesman for the British Association of Plastic Surgeons.

'Life is very cruel - it's easy to die but so hard to live'

Even in the early days of treatment, burns victims can face psychological problems arising from isolation, immobility and enforced dependence on the nursing staff.

Two years ago, following encouragement from Dr Malcolm Eve, consultant burn physician at St Andrew's Hospital Billerica, the Billerica Burns Club was formed. It is now one of three self-help groups for burns victims in this country.

Alan Pearson 38, is chairman and one of the founder members. He says: "You can't say to burns victims 'don't worry, everything will be all right, the hospital will sort you out'. The hospital will do what it can, but you have to work hard too."

"We have a message of support from Niki Lauda which says: 'You can always find someone born more ugly than

you - your excuse is that you had an accident. His attitude is that life goes on: if you lose an ear, half your face, it doesn't really matter."

"Of course you carry your scar all the time. But my scarring no longer reminds me of the time of the fire - that fades, just as the scars fade. I was very self-conscious at first. When I left hospital I had to wear a full head mask, a pressure garment to keep the scars soft. I can remember walking up to a supermarket in the high street and when I came to the till the woman wouldn't even look at me. It does hurt when people have sly little looks and dig their teeth into their lips. I'd rather people came up and asked me what happened. But people you are with on a day-to-day basis don't even notice your scars after a couple of weeks."

"It was about three weeks before I saw my own face. I'd asked for a mirror before but they wouldn't give me one. When I looked at myself I wondered if I'd ever look human again, but each day I could see an improvement. I thought my looks would be a problem. My marriage broke up after the accident - I think that was the last straw - and I did worry about being on my own for the rest of my life, but in fact my hands have been more of a nuisance. It's hard to do up a button or hold a bottle or put on a tie or use a pair of scissors; but

you manage. You find other ways of doing things," says Pearson, who has since returned to his job at the refinery.

"People do come to terms with burns but it is down to you. If you are prepared to fight to accept what has happened, then other people will be prepared to help you. Groups like ours can be useful because we know what you are going through, and we know you can get through it."

But what of the children who suffered in the Bradford disaster? Mr Pearson's girlfriend, Lynda Williams was also badly burned as a child of 15 months when she slipped over a freshly-made pot of tea.

"It is not so bad when you are very young, but if you are older then you do feel different from other children. As for your teens - well, you know how girls think a spot is the end of the world. Imagine how they feel about scars. You have to tell yourself that a few scars don't really matter; you have to come to terms with it. Parents can help by not trying to cover up the scars. Don't force children to wear gloves or long sleeved shirts when no one else is. Get them to accept things from the word go," says Lynda Williams.

"Children can be extremely tough - adults too. The answer is to carry on as if you don't have scars. It's hard, but it's something you have to do."

Scientists grow hope in the laboratory

The double agony for victims of severe burns is that the suffering caused by the injury is often matched or even overshadowed by the painful skin grafts necessary for recovery.

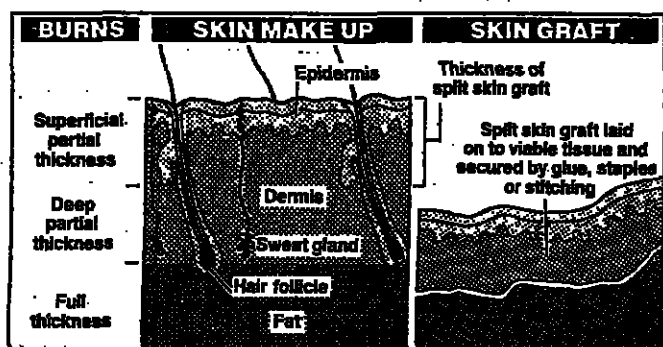
However, surgeons are now able to offer burn patients much better prospects through the remarkable technique of growing replacement skin in the laboratory. So far only a few people in Britain have been treated in this way, but doctors involved believe it to be the most important advance in burns treatment for many years.

One of the patients to be treated with this laboratory-grown skin is a six-year-old girl who had 80 per cent of her skin destroyed in a fire. From a fragment of her undamaged skin, specialists in the burns unit of Birmingham Accident Hospital will be able to culture enough in the laboratory to heal all her wounds.

The child's time in hospital and the number of operations she undergoes will be reduced by half, maybe more, if all goes well. "Her chances of survival are much better, she will suffer much less pain and the healing process will be much quicker," says her surgeon, Mr Paul Levick.

Mr Levick and colleagues at Birmingham, which has Britain's biggest burns unit, are leading the development of the treatment in this country.

Their charity-funded programme is modelled on the pioneer work of surgeons in Boston, Massachusetts, who



How full thickness burns are treated: Skin grafts replace regenerating tissue, including sweat glands and hair follicles, that has been destroyed. Superficial burns heal by themselves

last year used laboratory-grown skin to save the lives of two young brothers, aged five and six, who had 97 per cent burns caused by flaming paint solvent. Doctors use a rough guide to survival by adding the percentage of burns to the patient's age; if the total exceeds 100, the patient is likely to die.

The new technique involves taking a postage-stamp size of donor skin from the patient, breaking it up into its constituent cells and growing them on a mat of treated fibroblast cells from the deeper dermis of the skin. Within four weeks, a four square centimetres piece grows to become a 750 sq cm layer of new skin which has a slightly shiny look and is without hair follicles or sweat glands. However, researchers are continuing to produce deeper layers of skin that will be stronger and look more natural.

The present technique has

come too late to help the Bradford victims. "I'm sure that within the next two years it will be more widely practised," says Mr Levick. "At the moment, it is only suitable for treatment of life-threatening burns, but it will become more generally useful."

The technique is being used on a few patients at two other hospitals. Addenbrooke's in Cambridge and at the Odstock in Salisbury. Dr Peter Shakespeare, the scientist leading the Odstock research, says: "I hope developments will lead to cultured skin being used to treat children with scalds, to get the wounds closed quickly and to cut down on scarring."

Odstock's first patient to undergo the new treatment is a woman suffering 40 per cent burns from a paraffin accident. "She will have fewer operations and spend less time in hospital," Dr Shakespeare says.

In the cases of the most badly burned of the Bradford victims, the prime concern of doctors has been to keep them alive through the initial devastating shock period. This has become possible through increased expertise in replacing fluid loss, which can cause kidney failure, by massive plasma transfusions.

Once through that critical stage, however, some patients succumb to infections. The Yorkshire regional burns unit at Pinderfields Hospital in Wakefield combines powerful antibiotics with the expertise of specially-trained staff.

Vaccines are being developed elsewhere to combat micro-organisms that are more likely to occur in countries less developed than Britain.

There have been important developments in burns dressings to minimize the pain in dressing deep burns. Garments, which have been found to reduce hypertrophic scarring significantly after wounds have healed are now being tailor-made for patients throughout Britain by Pan Med, a Salisbury-based company.

The garments, which are elasticated and shaped to fit the injured area of the body, have to be worn for all but a few minutes every day for about a year. "They lead to fewer problems with scarring which in turn means less need for corrective surgery," says Ann Levick, founder of Pan Med and a former burns unit nurse.

Thomson Prentice

The house that Jack built on



Rosenthal: chronicle of disaster

but that there is a carpet layer in the house and they won't be able to put the things down. Now we, the public, think it's very clever to get the carpet laid as the furniture is coming in. In fact it's totally wrong. Removal men don't want to know about carpet - it could have come yesterday or tomorrow, not today. Long paths and driveways between the street and front door are a nightmare. What they like are terraced houses where they can practically park on the doorstep."

What impressed Rosenthal was not just their professional skill (much underrated, he feels), but their dual role; organizing and performing the move and at the same time acting as philosophers and diplomats, reassuring and calming the movers. They don't like panic and, as anyone who has ever moved house knows, the "chain" is a minefield of potential panic.

The development of the chain system is apparently inexplicable. "I'm sure that estate agents and solicitors have never really got round to sorting things out in any other way," says Rosenthal. "The alternative - a bridging loan - is out of the question for most of us."

"It's like a relay race on the day you move. You actually ring the estate agent

and say 'I am leaving the house now,' and he'll say 'Pick up the key now'."

And then they've got to liaise with other solicitors who are at lunch all day, particularly if it's a Friday - a very bad day to move - and nothing can be done until you get the call 'Right, it's yours now', and you can move in.

"Then you have to synchronize your exit with the new arrival and your arrival with the next exit. When you think that's happening all the way along the chain that day - it's terrifying."

Rosenthal's own move was such a chronicle of disaster that it may yet form the basis of another movie; a broken shower, a flood, a fall which put him on crutches and an incident (not tennis) which caused tennis elbow in both elbows and which put him in a wheelchair because he could not then use crutches.

Although the result is now *House and Garden* material Rosenthal remembers that at one point there were 20 workmen in the house. For his wife, actress Maureen Lipman, the move itself was entirely unremarkable. "I was at work all day," she confesses. "But I've been a weekly visitor to Moorfield's Eye Hospital ever since because of the dust. I've got something called blepharitis, or dandruff of the eyelids. The nervous breakdown came after the move. I didn't want anyone else to design this house for me, but every decision was interdependent on several others, and since I was too neurotic to make the first in the chain of decisions, I went to pieces."

"I can remember standing in tears next to a man in a tile shop and he said to me, 'Moving house is like standing in the shower in an Yves St Laurent suit tearing up five pound notes.'"

The subtle pepping of the social comment in the film grew naturally out of the situation. "We all go around speeding fortunes, mortgaging ourselves up to the eyes, and while we're all running around in these circles, for millions out there the problem doesn't arise because they haven't got a penny and they've got no home," says Rosenthal.

"There is one line in the film that sums it up: Moving is the biggest emotional upheaval money can buy."

Anna Kythreotis



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From your Portfolio card check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D							
2	British Airways	125.00	124.00	British Airways	125.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
3	Avon Rubber	12.00	11.50	Avon Rubber	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
4	Birmingham Mid	12.00	11.50	Birmingham Mid	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
5	Currys	12.00	11.50	Currys	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
6	APV	12.00	11.50	APV	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
7	Brumans (Msc)	12.00	11.50	Brumans (Msc)	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
8	Apparel	12.00	11.50	Apparel	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
9	Bridas	12.00	11.50	Bridas	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
10	AAH	12.00	11.50	AAH	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
11	BREWERIES							
12	Butler (H)	12.00	11.50	Butler (H)	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
13	Clark (Matthew)	12.00	11.50	Clark (Matthew)	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
14	Bass	12.00	11.50	Bass	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
15	Reddiford	12.00	11.50	Reddiford	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
16	Whitbread A	12.00	11.50	Whitbread A	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
17	SA Breweries	12.00	11.50	SA Breweries	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
18	Dunelm	12.00	11.50	Dunelm	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
19	Allied-Lyons	12.00	11.50	Allied-Lyons	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
20	Vaux	12.00	11.50	Vaux	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
21	Wolverhampton & D	12.00	11.50	Wolverhampton & D	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
22	BUILDING & ROADS							
23	Higgs & Hill	12.00	11.50	Higgs & Hill	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
24	Laing (J)	12.00	11.50	Laing (J)	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
25	Tarmac	12.00	11.50	Tarmac	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
26	Blue Circle	12.00	11.50	Blue Circle	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
27	Monk (A)	12.00	11.50	Monk (A)	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
28	Amec	12.00	11.50	Amec	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
29	BAC	12.00	11.50	BAC	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
30	Taylor Woodrow	12.00	11.50	Taylor Woodrow	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
31	Redland	12.00	11.50	Redland	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
32	Abertons Constr	12.00	11.50	Abertons Constr	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
33	INDUSTRIALS E-K							
34	Halma	12.00	11.50	Halma	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
35	European Ferries	12.00	11.50	European Ferries	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
36	Johnson Cleaners	12.00	11.50	Johnson Cleaners	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
37	Hadson	12.00	11.50	Hadson	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
38	Ven-Ze	12.00	11.50	Ven-Ze	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
39	GR	12.00	11.50	GR	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
40	Fabul	12.00	11.50	Fabul	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
41	Friedland Dogart	12.00	11.50	Friedland Dogart	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
42	Hall Eng	12.00	11.50	Hall Eng	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5
43	Eved	12.00	11.50	Eved	12.00	0.00	4.5	12.5

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Yld % P/E

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

BREWERIES

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

ELECTRICALS

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

DRAPERY AND STORES

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

CINEMAS AND TV

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares run out of steam

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13. Dealings End, May 31. Contango Day, June 3. Settlement Day, June 10.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	%	P/E
125.00	124.00	British Airways	125.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Avon Rubber	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Birmingham Mid	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Currys	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	APV	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Brumans (Msc)	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Apparel	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Bridas	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	AAH	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

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12.00	11.50	Birmingham Mid	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Currys	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	APV	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Brumans (Msc)	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Apparel	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	Bridas	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5
12.00	11.50	AAH	12.00	0.00	4.5		12.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS L-R

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld % P/E

1985								
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	%	P/E	
75	73	Clarke (London)	100	•	6.2	82	11.8	•
68	66	Cleynen Sam	•	•	•	•	•	•
48	44	Comet	14.4	•	8.7	77	7.8	•
42	40	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
38	36	Combined Tech	•	•	•	•	•	•
36	34	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
32	30	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
30	28	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
28	26	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
26	24	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
24	22	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
22	20	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
20	18	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
18	16	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
16	14	Comet	•	•	•	•	•	•
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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Kwik Save shares hit a peak on rumour of Tesco merger

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Is a bidder about to descend on the Kwik Save Discount Group? Shares of the Liverpool supermarket chain climbed to a peak yesterday although the stock market was in retreat after briefly touching a peak in early trading.

As rumours swirled that the Tesco supermarket chain, which is raising £145 million through a rights issue, was talking to Kwik Save, the Liverpool group's shares jumped 10p to 308p. Tesco lost an early gain to finish unchanged at 248p.

But Mr Ralph Temple,

The Micro Focus profits fall-out clipped shares of Brikat 20p to 265p. But although both are software companies they operate at different ends of the market. Miss Jeanette Sprague of Laing and Critchley, the broker, is keen on Brikat and has lifted her current year's profit forecast from £1.2 million to £1.3 million and suggests £1.8 million for the current year. The shares, she says, are a buy.

Tesco's joint managing director, denied that his group planned to bid. He said: "There is no foundation to this rumour."

Mr William Postlethwaite, Kwik Save's managing director, said: "We have not received any approaches."

Kwik Save, which has nearly 400 supermarkets, has been linked with Tesco in observers' minds in the past. The two would make a fine fit, with Tesco's strong southern representation blending with the more northerly activities of Kwik Save.

There has been considerable take over activity among the High Street food retailers in the past year and most City observers expect more in the next few months.

Dee Corporation, which has been to the fore in the High Street shake-up, was also in form, climbing 10p to 244p. Scott Goff, the broker, is thought to have lifted its profits forecast for the year ending next April to £80 million. Many analysts are going for £70 million.

A few of the food manufacturers improved. Associated British Foods, which reports next week, rose 2p to 236p. Henderson Crosshwaite, the broker, expects profits of £132.5 million (£126.7 million).

In early trading the FT SE share index was as much as 1.8 points higher at a best-ever 1,344.2 points. But profit-taking and the absence of any institutional support allowed shares to drift lower and at the close the FT SE index was down 6.3 points at 1,336.1.

The much more narrow, but still more widely followed, FT 30-share index matched its previous peak in early trading. At the first call-over it was 1,024.5 points, the high hit in January. By the close it was down 9.8 points at 1,012.5 points.

Shares in Glywedd Inter-

national dipped 2p to 196p as the management had lunch with a stockbroker. The group chief executive, Mr Gary Davies, is reckoned to be enthusiastic about the future of the engineering and industrial group which he helped to bring back to health, but his chairman, Sir Leslie Fletcher, is taking a more downbeat line.

Despite Sir Leslie's reluctance to beat the drum too loudly, analysts at Quilter Goodison are looking for a strong improvement in the current year. Quilter forecasts profits of £36 million, against £26.5 million last time, putting the shares on a prospective p/e ratio of just 7.25. The potential yield is 7.75 per cent.

Oil shares had a mixed day, with Royal Dutch and Shell recovering from some of their recent weakness. Royal Dutch up 100p at 4,723p and Shell 13p better at 721p.

British Petroleum slipped 8p to 555p alongside its results for first-quarter 1985. The figures were in line with expectations, and had been fully taken into account in the market price.

Elsewhere in the sector, share prices were generally lower, with the industry outlook still dull; world spot prices show little sign of genuine improvement.

There was bad news on the over the counter market for investors in Taddale Investments, the industrial and investment business set up by Mr Michael Carlton and brought to the fringe market two years ago. Just a matter of three weeks after Mr Carlton resigned from the company, his colleagues on the board have grimly revealed a £4.4 million loss.

In the year to April 1984, Taddale made a £2 million pretax profit, but a series of badly-timed deals and mishaps has slaughtered the investment side of the business, and but for

Shares of J. E. England and Son, the convenience food group, rose 3p to 45p yesterday as takeover hopes revived. But even without the long mooted bid, the shares look an interesting buy with the company building on the modest profit achieved last year.

A £1.8 million operating profit from the five industrial subsidiaries, the figures would have been that much worse for 1984-85.

Mr Alan Gale, managing director, still says, bravely, that Taddale has a profitable future, though he is currently attempting to bring borrowings down from 300 per cent to less than 100 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Harvard Securities, market makers in the shares, quote Taddale at 4p to 8p. Mr Michael Carlton is now at Biggin Hill.

Back on the Stock Exchange, electricals were dimmed by the Micro Focus profit slump. Just

before the figures were known the market was looking for £4.8 million. The resultant £721,000 sent the shares down a shuddering 440p to 300p.

The gloom spread to Plessey, already under pressure on British Telecom competition fears. The shares fell 8p to 162p. Government stocks were pulled lower by a slightly weaker pound and the prospect of a new "nap" stock. Conventional gilt closed with falls of up to 1/2p but inflation stocks held gains of up to 1/4p following the exhaustion of the Treasury 2 1/2 per cent 2009 "tapler".

Imperial Chemical Industries edged ahead 2p to 759p. On Wednesday evening Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman, attended an investment seminar at Home Govett, the broker. Apparently the talk-in left a favourable impression although ICT's role as a dollar stock was underlined.

The market's other Imperial - the Imperial Group - enjoyed another active day on speculation about the sale of its Howard Johnson catering and hotel group. There were strong rumours that a deal had been clinched with the Marriott Hotels group of America. The shares, after touching 198p closed at 194p, down 2p on the day.

Metal Box shares dipped 10p to 388p as the market took in news of poor results from the

packaging group's South African subsidiary.

Among financial stocks, discount houses lost pennies as the bad news from Clive Discount came through. As expected, Clive has turned in a loss and a lower dividend. Its share price fell another 7p to 51p, a low point.

But the market men began talking of renewed buying in the sector once the results season is over and anyists can look forward to next year and a possible upturn in fortunes. In fact, even the Clive price was off the bottom by the end of the day, having touched 50p at one stage.

Among the merchant banks and investment houses, market interests still centre on *Briania Arrow and Ivory & Sims*, both best-known for their unit and investment trust businesses. The latter has shown particular buoyancy in the past week, rising 8p to 126p yesterday, up 14p on the week.

Britannia still enjoys hopes of a full takeover bid, though few market men expect an offer to come from Guinness Peat, which took a near 25 per cent stake in Britannia earlier this year. In fact, there are market rumours that Guinness has sold the shares, but no-one was available for comment at the bank yesterday. Britannia shares were up 1p at 106p.

TEMPUS

Cautionary tale from Micro Focus

Crash, bang, wallop, not a pretty picture. The dramatic slide in the Micro Focus share price has exposed the fragile state of some computer company profits. Congratulations then, to Arthur Young, the company's auditors, for standing up to adventurous and optimistic accounting policies which make a mockery of the traditional virtues of conservatism and prudence.

It is of little consolation to Microfocus shareholders who saw the share price slump from 740p to 300p but it is an object lesson for those investors who are prepared to take accounting practices at face value without examining their longer term implications if things go wrong. Microfocus is not the only company with controversial accounting policies. Many computer leasing companies adopt an unusual approach to the recognition of profits from residual values on leases which if challenged by their auditors could also dent reported profits.

The hard facts about Microfocus's figures are that pretax profits fell from £2.8 million to £721,000 in 60 weeks to January 31. The market had been expecting profits in excess of £5 million and in blissful ignorance forecasts of this order were still being bandied around yesterday morning

ahead of the disastrous announcement.

At the root of the problem is a change in policy on the recognition of revenue. Previously 100 per cent of contracted revenues were recognized. However, in the light of uncertainty about the financial health of some of Microfocus's customers, a portion of that is deferred until later years. In the year under review this deferral was £6 million, which would have added a further £4.5 million to profits. The company accepts that not all this £6 million will eventually be recovered and it is easy to see why Arthur Young advocated prudence.

As if to emphasize the climate of uncertainty which now envelops the microcomputer industry, Microfocus has also made a provision of £833,000 for doubtful debts which includes £250,000 for debts which have already turned bad.

The reported profits could have been even worse had the company not altered its policy on software costs. Microfocus capitalized some £2.7 million of software costs in the year, thus saving the profit and loss account from further carnage.

The fall-out in the share price was, perhaps, needed but it should not detract from the long-term prospects of the business which is still fundamentally sound. Microfocus

continues to trade well but in future, profits will be reported on a more realistic basis.

C. E. Heath

C. E. Heath fulfilled stock market expectations almost to the letter yesterday with a pretax profit increase of 57 per cent in the year to March 31 and was rewarded with an 8p rise in its share price. The jump in profits, to £30.1 million, resulted from strong performances in all its operations.

Mr Derek Newton, the chairman, looks forward to excellent prospects for next year but will say nothing about the merger talks going on with Hogg Robinson.

Yet the shadows are lengthening over Heath's Australian underwriting business, which contributed significantly to the company's 46 per cent increase to £16.9 million in overall underwriting.

The likelihood that the state of Victoria will "nationalise" workers' compensation business, Heath's most important line, grows stronger. The company insists that if its workers' compensation in Victoria was terminated this September, the earliest possible date, it would still have contributed as much to results as it did over the whole of last year.

That ignores the fact that Heath will have lost the business completely in subsequent years.

Heath also revealed a £2.5 million exceptional item to set against the previous year's £4.5 million relating to business done in the 1970s. Currency movements further affected the figures with a £2 million contribution to broking profits, up 36 per cent to £14.5 million.

After a £1 increase in the share over the last six months and a rise in the gross dividend from 21.4p to 30p, shareholders have reason to be pleased. Earnings per share jumped 65 per cent to 61p, giving a multiple of 9.7.

Debenhams

The best of management and the best interests of shareholders generally coincide, as BOC's chairman Mr Richard Giordano can testify. But when the thought of a management buyout begins to buzz through a company, executives are in danger of finding their loyalties split.

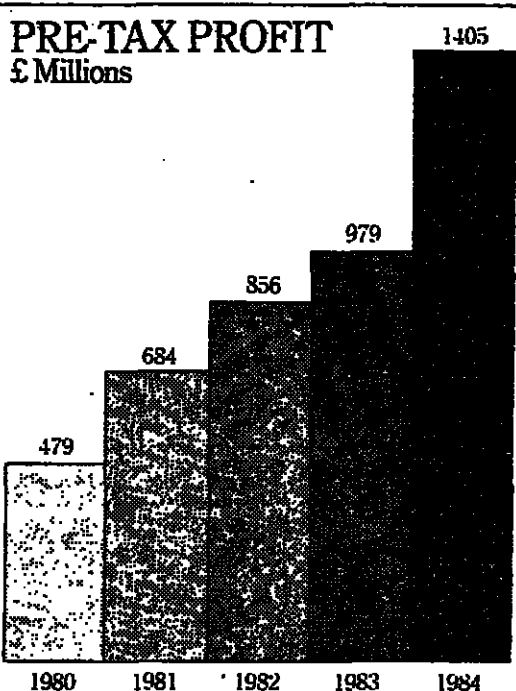
At this point their company-owning ambitions could lead them astray. Debenhams' chairman Mr Bob Thornton is trying to resolve the conflict by talking to Kleinwort Benson about buying the company and to Rothschilds about fighting off any potential bid. By talking of a price of £600 million he may be doing himself as a bidder a disservice and at least temporarily deterring any other bidders. Two hats are rarely comfortable.

A B.A.T Industries Report

Extracts from the Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

"I expect the Group to make further progress in profits"

Patrick Sheehy, Chairman
B.A.T Industries



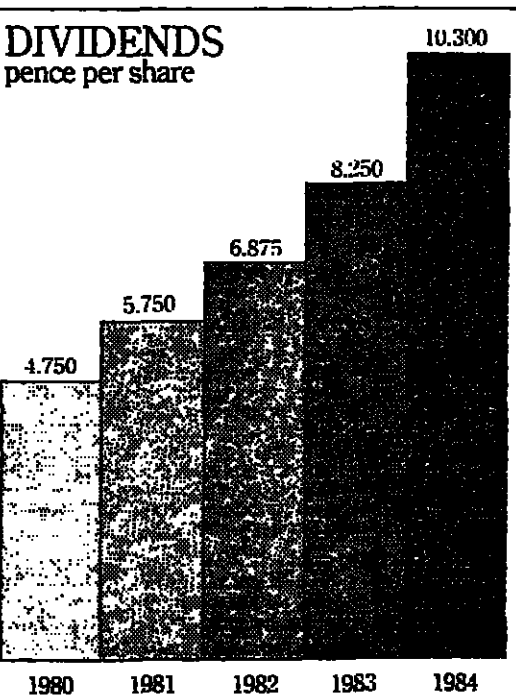
Europe. Appleton Papers continues its progress in the US and will benefit during the year from its acquisition of the West Carrollton mill. Overall I expect the profits from our paper businesses to be significantly higher than last year.

We have announced our intention to sell Mardon Packaging International, but meanwhile it continues to trade well.

Eagle Star has so far achieved a substantial increase in premium income, including an improvement in rates, although claims continue at a high level on the liability, all-in and motor accounts. Hambro Life, soon to be known as Allied Dunbar, secured a record level of business in the first quarter, thanks notably to the surge of personal pension business.

Associated companies, particularly Imasco, AMATIL and Aracruz, are again expected to increase their contribution to Group earnings.

As I have mentioned, exchange rate changes do affect the Group's published results, and the current volatility in the sterling/dollar rate makes prediction impossible. Excluding exchange rate effects, I expect the Group to make further progress in pre-tax profits despite the substantial increase in net interest payable following the acquisition of Hambro Life. The rate of increase in attributable profits, however, is unlikely to be as high as has been achieved in the last few years. The Board expects to be able to recommend a dividend increase for 1985 which will be substantially in excess of the rate of inflation.



The outlook for the world economy is uncertain, with continuing budget deficits in the US, instability in exchange and interest rates, and the growing menace of protectionism. It is, therefore, a particularly difficult environment in which to predict the Group's performance for the year. Any further weakening of the US dollar would certainly have a significant effect on the Group's reported earnings.

The results from our tobacco operations will again show a mixed picture but with an overall improvement in local currency terms, thanks to higher productivity. Total sales will also increase. Brown & Williamson is maintaining its share of the US market. The West German cigarette business will benefit from a price increase in September. Souza Cruz maintains its successful and dominant position in the Brazilian cigarette market, although political uncertainties make it difficult to forecast price increases and inflation. The prospects for Brazilian leaf exports continue to be good.

Retailing in the US remains highly competitive and promotional, but I would expect our 1985 results to be at least as good as last year's in dollar terms. Argos catalogue showrooms continue their outstanding progress in sales and profits. Horten department stores in West Germany should also show an improvement in trading profits over last year.

Wiggins Teape had a good start to the year, with its carbonless copying papers doing very well in both Britain and

Traded option highlights

The new dollar-sterling currency contract took much of the limelight in the traded options market yesterday, chalking up a first day's trading volume of 2,430 contracts in a market total of 8,021.

British Telecom came second for change, its volume reaching 1,191. Elsewhere,

business was steady, with BATs options attracting more than usual attention: some 598 BATs contracts were traded.

For the future, the currency option is expected to be traded outside normal market hours, from 8am to 4pm, in order to keep up with events in other time zones.

I. J. Dewhirst

Holdings p.l.c.
Clothing Manufacturers
Highlights from
the Statement by the Chairman,
ALISTAIR J. DEWHIRST

Profits
* Group pre-tax profit £4,007,000 - up 17.3%.

Sales
* Sales £43,012,000 - up 27.7%.

Dividend
* Total Ordinary dividend for the year of 1.10p per share - an increase of 15.3%.

Scrp Issue
* Proposed 1 for 5 scrip issue.

Employee Share Schemes
* Involvement and interest continue to grow as schemes enter their fourth year.

Production and Expansion
* Continued investment in advanced machinery results in significant increase in output.
* Further substantial commitment to design capability.

Future
* Capability to react to change a vital ingredient.
* Sales comfortably ahead of last year - continued progress envisaged.

I. J. Dewhirst Holdings p.l.c., Duwaver House,
Westgate, Driffield, North Humberside, YO25 7TH.

ijd

B.A.T INDUSTRIES

The Report and Accounts for 1984 is available from the Company Secretary of B.A.T Industries p.l.c.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 50 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON SW1H 0NL.

INDUSTRY TODAY

Charitable giant steps out of City's shadows

By Jonathan Davis

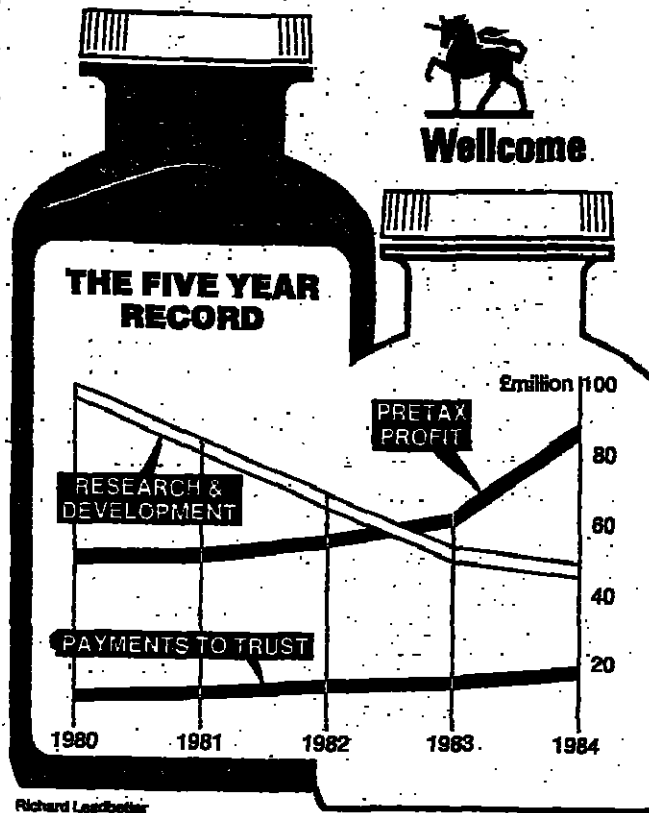
Visitors to the Wellcome Foundation, the highly profitable but privately owned drugs company which this week announced its plans to go public next year, are left in no doubt that they are dealing with an unusual corporate animal.

With its imposing neo-classical stone facade and heavy wood-panelled corridors, the head office near one of London's mainline stations looks more like a museum than a modern corporate headquarters - which is not surprising, since that is what the building was originally designed to be.

Sir Henry Wellcome's valuable collection of more than 200,000 items of medical and scientific history has since been moved on, but his research institute and libraries, the fruits of his lifelong devotion to the cause of medical research, remain. Pride of place in the entrance hall is given to a statue of Aesculapius, the Roman god of healing.

It seems an apt symbol for a company which, for the past 49 years, has combined the unending pursuit of profit as a commercial drugs company with a legal obligation to dedicate the fruits of its endeavours to the funding of medical and scientific research in which it has no commercial interest itself.

The terms were laid down by Sir Henry Wellcome in his will when he died in 1936, and have been administered since then by the trustees of the Wellcome Trust. It is the trustees who have taken the initiative to offer up to 20 per cent of the foundation's shares to the public early next year. At the



Richard Leachman

moment the trust's annual income of £20 million is almost entirely dependent on the company's annual dividend and it wants to diversify its sources. Investing the proceeds of the sale will enable it to double the funds it has available each year.

Leaving aside British Telecom and other big government share sales, the Wellcome offer will be one of the bigger corporate equity issues in the London market, with unofficial estimates that it could raise as much as £250 million to £300 million, valuing the business as

a whole at £1 billion to £1.5 billion.

The foundation may also take advantage of the sale to issue some new shares for its own account at the same time, diluting the trust's remaining holding in the company to perhaps 75 per cent. The trustees, however, have made it clear that they will never cut their stake in the company below a controlling 50 per cent.

Apart from its unusual status as a profit-orientated business dedicated to charitable purposes, perhaps the most remarkable thing about Wellcome is that it remains so little publicly known. "Outside the drugs industry, hardly anyone has ever heard of us," admits Mr Alfred Sheppard, the chairman



Wellcome

novel thing to happen. We have had no reason to seek a high consumer profile in the past, but the professional reputation of the firm is pretty high, I would say, and that in itself will be of interest to the public. Our track record is in pretty good shape too. We are going to do better this year than we did last year."

Wellcome's latest half-year figures are due to come out at the end of May, and they will be comfortably better than the previous year's comparable results.

The company is spending heavily on research and development - £96 million last year, slightly above the industry average in terms of ratio to sales - and is also committed to a rising level of capital spending. One key effect of the share listing next year will be to give Wellcome access to the equity market as an alternative source of funds.

The balance sheet is strong - with net debt/equity ratio of 22 per cent - but according to Mr Sheppard the company has always pursued a highly prudent financial policy, partly because of its private company status and trust obligations.

It has always been the foundation's policy to operate as a purely commercial company, a path from which it has rarely, if ever, strayed, according to Mr Sheppard. "We are in pursuit of profit like any other commercial enterprise, and I don't see that the trading and management philosophy of the firm is going to change."

The company's 18,500 employees have certainly not been sheltered from the impact of the recession; 1,100 of Wellcome's 7,300 jobs in Britain have been shed in the last five years. Those that remain are paid the going industry rate, with Mr Sheppard himself being paid £116,000 a year, and nine other directors earning between £50,000 and £80,000.

Dr Peter Williams, the director of the Wellcome Trust, agrees that the foundation has always been run as a commercial rather than a charitable company. It is, he says, a matter of mutual interest, since the trust's income has until now been almost entirely dependent on its annual payout from the company. Although there is frequent informal consultation between the trustees and the chairman, the business is left to run on its own.

The level of the annual distribution to the trust is set by the foundation in exactly the same way as a company performance, the degree of earnings cover, and so on.

According to Dr Williams, placed some fairly fancy ratings on drug companies. Mr Sheppard himself is confident of a good reception.

"I think the interest will be there, partly because it is such a 'they work it out and we tell them if we agree. There is a bit of back and forth, as you would expect, but essentially it is their decision."

The biggest impact of the decision to go public could be on Wellcome's employees. Both the management and the trustees agree that working for a company whose profits are dedicated to beneficial scientific research has been a motivating factor for some employees. Is there a risk that the new status will change that?

"I don't know the answer to that," says Mr Sheppard. "All I do know is that it has got to be preserved. There is a high degree of corporate pride here. The news about the share sale has been taken well within the firm." The company says it intends to work out share participation schemes for employees in time for next year's issue.

Not everything has gone smoothly for the company, of course. It has been besieged by animal liberation campaigners, and has also had to face the Government's moves to introduce a new Health Service drugs list, which the company described last year as "harmful short-term expediency".

Last year, too, it parted company with Sir James Black, the brilliant research scientist who discovered "beta blocker" heart drugs for ICI, and went on to discover the anti-ulcer drug Tagamet, the world's best selling drug, for the American company, Smith Kline. Sir James left Wellcome to return to academic research.

Mr Sheppard naturally remains confident of the future, although he cheerfully refers to what he calls the "magic numbers" of the drugs game - it takes 10 years and £100 million of development work at least to bring a successful compound to the market place. The odds against a discovery proving commercial are thousands to one. "They are all pretty horrific, but we still live," he says.

UNILEVER N.V.

DIVIDEND ON CERTIFICATES FOR ORDINARY CAPITAL ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE EN TRUSTKANTOOR

Final dividend payments in respect of the year 1984 will be made on or after 28th May 1985 as follows:

SUB-SHARES OF FL 12

IN THE NAME OF MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED

FOR MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

A dividend, Serial No 114 of FL 5.67 per sub-share, equivalent to 22.2013p converted at FL 3.885 = £1.

DUTCH DIVIDEND TAX relief is given by certain Tax Conventions concluded by the Netherlands. A resident of a convention country will, generally, be liable to Dutch dividend tax at only 10% (FL 0.0605, 10.2022p per sub-share) provided the appropriate Dutch exemption form is submitted. No form is required from UK residents if the dividend is claimed within six months from the above date. If the sub-shares are owned by a UK resident and are effectively connected with a business carried on through a permanent establishment in the Netherlands, Dutch dividend tax at 25% (FL 1.4175, 22.2022p per sub-share) will be deducted and will be allowed as credit against the tax payable on the profits of the establishment. Residents of non-convention countries are liable to Dutch dividend tax at 30%.

UK INCOME TAX at the reduced rate of 15% (19.3802p per sub-share) on the gross amount will be deducted from payments made to UK residents instead of at the basic rate of 30%. This represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15% for the Dutch dividend tax already withheld. The UK Income tax will be deducted from payments to non-UK residents who submit an Inland Revenue Affidavit of non-residence in the UK.

To obtain payment of the dividend sub-share certificates must be sent to Listing Forms obtainable from:

Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Dept., Mariner House, Peppes Street, London, EC3A 3BN

Northern Bank Limited, 2 Watling Street, Belfast BT1 2EE

Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Dept., Stock Exchange, Bank Centre, Bridge Street, Dublin 1

Clydesdale Bank PLC, 30 St Vincent Place, Glasgow

Separate forms are available for use (a) by Banks, UK firms of Stockbrokers, Solicitors or Chartered Accountants (b) by other claimants. Notes on the procedure, in each case, are printed on the forms.

DUTCH CERTIFICATES OF FL 1.000, FL 100 and FL 30

A dividend of FL 9.45 per FL 200 against surrender of Coupon No 114. Coupons may be surrendered through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands or through Midland Bank plc in the latter case they must be sent on the special form, obtainable from the Bank, which contains a declaration that the coupons do not belong to a Netherlands resident. Instructions for claiming relief from Dutch dividend and UK Income tax are set out above except that UK residents liable to Dutch dividend tax at only 10% must submit a Dutch exemption form. Dutch dividend tax on this dividend is FL 2.3625 at 25%, and FL 1.4175 at 15% if the coupons are surrendered from the Netherlands.

A statement of the procedure for claiming relief from Dutch dividend tax and for the endorsement of coupons, including names of paying agents and convention countries, can be obtained from Midland Bank plc at the above address or from the London Transfer Office.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE EN TRUSTKANTOOR

London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4A 3DF

16th May 1985.

RUGBY UNION

Salmon leaps into an England shirt while Huntsman blows in

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Whangarei

England will take the field against North Auckland at Okara Park here tomorrow with three uncapped players in a match they must win if their seven-match tour of New Zealand is to open on the right footing. Salmon, the Harlequins centre, Goodwin, the Moseley wing, and Huntsman, Headingley's loose-head prop, will make their first appearances in a senior England side knowing how limited is the time to press for an international cap.

As expected, England rely heavily on the players who topped in last season's five nations championship. Only Harrison, nursing a bruised thigh, was not considered and it must be presumed that the tour selectors believe this to be the strongest selection. It would be unwise to begin a tour of New Zealand any other way.

Salmon is no stranger to international atmosphere, having toured with New Zealand in 1981 when he was living in Wellington. He won three caps as an All Black, and as recently as 1983, played for Wellington against the British Lions before returning to England, where he is now a teacher at Wellington College.

Goodwin, who celebrated his 22nd birthday on Wednesday, made a stirring impact in England's under-23 side in 1982 but has subsequently been overshadowed by Underwood, who is unavailable for this tour, and Bailey, the Cambridge University left wing, who missed most of last season with a foot injury. Nevertheless Goodwin has speed and, at 6ft 2in and 13st 7lb, considerable strength. Whether his defence matches his attacking attributes remains to be seen.

Huntsman is an unknown force at this level. He has worked his passage via Wasps, Headingley, Yorkshire and the Northern Division and reaches his last chance ahead of Preedy, who was capped against South Africa last summer

and who played club rugby in Auckland in 1983. Huntsman is 5ft 11in and 15st 10lb and should blend well with Brain and Pearce, men of similar stature.

Tomorrow's opposition finished eighth in the 11-strong New Zealand first division last season, winning only three of their championship matches. Last weekend they fielded an experimental side against Auckland B and lost 32-13; moreover, two of their most experienced players, Fred Woodman on the wing and Alistair Robinson, the lock and 1983 All Black, were unavailable because of injuries.

They have only four survivors from the side beaten 21-12 by the 1983 Lions, five if Ian Duan plays at stand-off half, though his place is conditional upon Hills recovering from an elbow injury. That game two years ago has unhappy memories for two of the England Fany: Melville's all-too-notorious ended after only two appearances with a rabbit punch to the neck and Bainbridge was involved in some of the consequent counterattacks.

It needs no crystal ball to know that North Auckland will come out with fuses lit and powder dry. They have a new coach in Ken Goring, an All Black representative in 1974 but never capped, unlike his more famous brother, Syd. His nephew, Charles, plays tomorrow in a back division controlled by a useful scrum half (which New Zealand provincial players would regard as a player?) in Hull and hard-working lock in Budd, how aside from his duties as a forward, also captains the side and kicks their goals. Though if the referee Leigh Lawrence, is as generous to England as he was in two matches for the Lions, Barnes will have plenty of kicking to do.

The game will be watched by all three New Zealanders, whose side to play England will be named on Sunday and whose first direct observation (apart from well-worn advice) this will be. England, who were given a warm welcome at the delightfully named Kawakawa United club, where they trained yesterday, will need a steady hand and calm resolve in the first half but should pull through later on. It is imperative that they should if they are to progress on this tour. Much sterner tasks lie ahead.

NORTH AUCKLAND'S: Sean: K Woodman, P Cooper, C Goring, T Melville, A Hills or I Dunn, C Hall, M Smith, F La Gorr, F Lambourne, H Harvey, M Barnes, H Roddell, C Phillips.

ENGLAND: C Martin (Capt), S Smith (Wings), P Dodge (Locks), J Salmon (Harlequins), J Goodwin (Moseley), S Barnes (Bath), N Melville (Wasps), P Underwood (Northampton), J Hall (Gloucester), A Pearce (Northampton), J Hall (Bath), J Goring (Gloucester), W Doolan (Worcester), G Cooke (Derbyshire), J Heathcote (Bristol), R Lawrence (City of Peter).

The Player's man for whom a new life began at 40

People ask Jack Simmons why he spends so much time talking to the umpires when he's playing cricket. "They're the only people out there in my age group," he says. The Lancashire all-rounder is 44 and has just signed a new two-year contract. The current *Widener* has made him one of the Five Cricketers of the Year. People affect to believe the award is for being Most Promising Newcomer.

Simmons is a throwback. The modern cricketer is a hard-muscled boy in a torso-bugging sweatshirt, a lad who will risk golfing himself to save a single leg-bye. But Simmons looks as if he has stepped off a card from an antique packet of Player's. Simmons isn't one of life's sprinters: he is a vast and amiable man, with a cigarette constantly burning in an enormous cupped paw whenever he is not on the field.

He plays in an otherwise young side. "I get a little respect from the kids these days. They call me grandpa, but in a respectful way they think you must be able to do a bit, if you're still playing at my age." Though this is not actually a tribute to his ability to cover growing inadequacies with increasing canines.

Over the last few years Simmons has been getting better and better. "They say spinners peak at 30," he said. "But I found when I was almost 40 I started to improve." Last season was perhaps his best ever, with 748 runs and 63 wickets. Of course, there is a lot fewer of these shambling ambulant veterans about these days. The fielding demands of the one-day game keep most of the Phylloston brigade behind the rears. So what chance is there for a cigarette-puffing man of umpire age? "Well, at least the fielding is concentrated in the one-day game," he can do a four-mile run, no way, but I don't mind exercise. And if you give the fielding all you've got, knowing it's only to be for a couple of hours or so, you're all right."

In the Benson and Hedges Cup Final at Lord's last year Lancashire looked as if he were going to run away with the match for Warwickshire. But Simmons' spell of 11 overs for 18 runs stopped him from taking flight and Lancashire duly won. He also took 23 for two in the semi-final and 25 for one in the quarter-final. He doesn't need to worry about holding his place in the side.

"And I think cricket has changed for the better because of the introduction of the one-day game. It has become more enterprising for the people who watch it. As long as we don't go overboard and chuck out first-class cricket, as long as we keep a happy medium, then the one-day game is a very good thing indeed."

One of the nice things about watching Simmons playing is that he loves it: you can feel that right from the boundary. I watched him in a pre-season practice game, the Simmons line against the captain's side: Simmons was the game, with a cheeky result on the Lancashire fast bowling discovery, a lad with the beautiful name of Balfour Patterson. In the last over Simmons hit him for four and two straight sixes, all off the back foot.



say, do you think you would have played for England if you'd started at 18? And I say, I might. And I might have been a batsman for Lancashire when I was 19 and all."

Which is, Simmons thinks, a pointer for county cricket talent-spotters. All counties have a good look at the year's crop of schoolboys but, as Simmons says, "A lot of cricketers only start to look useful after they have left school. The counties should keep an eye out for the late developers."

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The Beauford Group RECORD RESULTS

Results in brief	1984	1983
Year ended 31st December		
Turnover	8,387,537	7,042,940
Profit before tax	719,206	557,918
Earnings per share	11.9p	10.4p
Total dividends per share	4.5p	4.0p

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr G. Crawford:

An increase in turnover and profit to record levels during the year despite difficult trading conditions enabled the Board to recommend an increase in the final dividend to a total for the year of 4.5p per share compared with 4p per share for 1983.

We continue to diversify our customer base and are becoming less dependent on our traditional markets. During the year we supplied goods and services to many industries and extended our product line by undertaking the supply and installation of highly technical lubrication systems. Our machine tool division is keeping up with new technology, and designs and manufactures highly sophisticated machine tools which the market now demands.

The Group has improved its liquidity and the balance sheet has been strengthened.

By reason of the size of some of the contracts being handled by the Group, our profits do not accrue at an equal rate throughout the year. It may well be, therefore, that our results for the first half of the current year will not reflect the increase in profit for the full year for which we are budgeting.

THE BEAUFORD GROUP PLC

CLECKHEATON, WEST YORKSHIRE BD19 3HY

Benlox Holdings Plc

1984 Group Results

	1984	1983
£	£	£
Turnover	10,047,225	8,580,941
Profit before taxation	358,371	325,084
Shareholders funds	5,215,799	1,994,924

"These figures are most satisfactory, with second half profits in excess of £400,000. The dividends for last year increased by 10% and a further increase can be expected for 1985.

Included in the company's assets are investment properties with a current rent-roll in excess of £360,000 per annum, and the major increase in shareholders funds will provide a sound base for the future development of the group.

The profits for 1985 will fully reflect the expansion which took place during last year."

Michael A. C. Buckley Chairman

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, 9 West Hakin Street, London SW1X 6JL, telephone (01) 235 9886

BANRO INDUSTRIES plc

Edward Rose, Chairman and Chief Executive, told shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 15th May 1985:-

"The overall trading position for the first four months is substantially ahead of the same period last year and I am confident that the profit for the full year of 1985 will be substantially ahead of 1984.

1986 - We should show further organic growth, benefitting considerably from the Toshiba order for microwave oven cabinets. This contract, which commences in the second half of 1985, is worth £7 million in sales value over a three year period."

Highlights from the results to 31st December 1984:-

- * Profit before tax £806,000 - up 57%
- * Dividend per share 6.1p gross - up 30%



The principal activities of the group are the manufacture of a wide range of metal and glazed products for the transport, domestic appliances and building industries.

Brownhills, Walsall, West Midlands WS8 7HP

C.E. Heath Public Limited Company

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 1985 (on the historical cost basis)

Operating profit exceeds £30 million for the first time
Insurance broking profit up 36%
Underwriting profit up 46%
Earnings per share increased by 65%
Dividend increased from 17.0p to 21.0p net

	1984/85 £'000	1983/84 £'000
Turnover	58,808	49,421
Administrative Expenses	(51,271)	(42,815)
Investment/Other Income	25,112	17,015
Operating Profit	32,649	23,621
Exceptional Item	(2,531)	(4,480)
Taxation	(10,829)	(7,629)
Minority Interests	(127)	(27)
Net Profit available for Appropriation	19,162	11,485
Earnings per Share	61.0p	36.9p

Last year, provisions were made against a number of potentially irrecoverable amounts owed by insurers and intermediaries. Since they related to the Group's trading activities in the late 1970's and not from current operations, they were shown as an exceptional item. A further charge is necessary this year resulting from a reappraisal of the estimated provisions in respect of those situations and from the adverse movement in currency rates.

A final dividend of 15.0p per share has been recommended, equivalent to 21.4286p gross per share. The total gross distribution for the year is 30.0p per share (1983/84 - 24.2857p per share).

The Report and Accounts will be available on 11th June 1985 and the Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday 3rd July 1985.

16th May 1985 D. H. NEWTON, Chairman

C.E. Heath Public Limited Company

Cuthbert Heath House, 150 Minories, London EC3N 1NR Telephone 01-488 2488

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS REINSURANCE BROKERS AND UNDERWRITING AGENTS

Neale shines as Worcester beat light and Lancashire

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Worcester beat Lancashire by six wickets. Lancashire, last year's winners, were knocked out of the Benson and Hedges Cup yesterday. Worcestershire beating them in a storming finish. Needing 259 to win, Worcestershire got home with 11 balls to spare; Neale and D'Oliveira scoring the last 98 in only 14 overs.

The ground looked at its best and it was a lovely day, though it had a delayed start caused by damp run-ups. This suggested that someone may have been caught napping by the overcast. Bowling like a man, Neale, while Smith used his height to score mostly off the front foot, Neale was soon in twinkling form.

With Worcestershire needing 119 from the last 20 overs Patel hit three cracking fours in the first over of the final session, going for 71 in 13 overs with another, he was then caught at the wicket off Makinson's left arm medium pace. Worcestershire's required run rate was now six to over, with Kapil Dev to come.

Lancashire having had no more use for him, Radford is with Worcestershire now, and a lively opening spell showed why he is so well thought of in South Africa. Bowling like a man, Neale, while Smith used his height to score mostly off the front foot, Neale was soon in twinkling form.

Despite their escapes O'Shaughnessy and Abrahams unaccountably fell while taking Lancashire from 57 to two after 24 overs to 188 for three after 44. O'Shaughnessy's hitting off the front foot on the off side was majestic, especially when despatching a long six over extra cover off Kapil Dev; Abrahams preferred to work the ball around.

With one zonal round of the Benson and Hedges Cup to be played, three counties have qualified for the quarter-finals. They are Essex and Hampshire, who have won all their matches to date, and by Rudie Witzel continued to qualify matches, winning three of the four. The final round is tomorrow.

These are exciting times for Hampshire and Gloucestershire. Greidinger and Marshall are back. They effectively beat Somerset when Marshall disposed of Botham, who made 48 off 56 balls, but once again did not go on to a big score.

From Canterbury there was a

Benson and Hedges table

Group A	W	L	R	P	pts
Northamptonshire	4	0	0	0	8
Gloucestershire	3	1	0	0	6
Nottinghamshire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2
Sussex	0	4	0	0	0

Group B	W	L	R	P	pts
Leicestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Yorkshire	3	1	0	0	6
Warwickshire	2	2	0	0	4
Lancashire	1	3	0	0	2

Group C	W	L	R	P	pts
Essex	4	0	0	0	8
Middlesex	3	1	0	0	6
Surrey	2	2	0	0	4
Cambridgeshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group D	W	L	R	P	pts
Hampshire	4	0	0	0	8
Kent	3	1	0	0	6
Gloucestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Minor Counties	1	3	0	0	2

Group E	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group F	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group G	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group H	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group I	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group J	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group K	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group L	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group M	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group N	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group O	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group P	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group Q	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group R	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group S	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group T	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group U	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group V	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group W	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group X	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group Y	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group Z	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AA	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AB	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AC	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AD	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AE	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AF	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AG	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AH	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AI	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AJ	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AK	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

Group AL	W	L	R	P	pts
Worcestershire	4	0	0	0	8
Warwickshire	3	1	0	0	6
Leicestershire	2	2	0	0	4
Derbyshire	1	3	0	0	2

CRICKET: BENSON AND HEDGES CUP HOLDERS ARE KNOCKED OUT AND SURREY ARE LIFTED UP

THE OVAL: Surrey beat the Australians by six wickets. The Australians gave their best performance so far in this 55-over match yesterday. Only a late stand by Wayne Phillips and Bennett redeemed the Australian innings after they were put in. Surrey, needing 217, began with a first-wicket stand of 108 between Butcher and Clinton and won with five balls to spare.

Though the Australians are still short of match-play, they are guilty of several one-day cricket sins. Above all, their close catching again let them down. Wood at slip was the culprit when Butcher on 31 was dropped off Thomson and Clinton (47) off Lawson.

Both batsmen made some intended strokes but drove and pulled runs steadily and needed a catch to deep square leg in the 39th over. There was a final thrust from the Australian fast bowlers as Surrey needed 44 from 10 overs and 20 from five before they reached their target.

Stewart was leg-before to Gilbert; Clinton turned a catch off Thomson to square leg in the 48th over; then Justy was bowled as he played back to Lawson. Lynch and Payze completed a victory which should help restore the confidence of a Surrey team who 24 hours earlier had been routed by Essex.

Surrey with the fringe on top: Butcher giving the Australians a hair-raising time while umpire Flew keeps his hair on. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Middlesex attack of the Essex shakers

LORDS: Essex beat Middlesex by four wickets. I feel something of a grockle at Lord's nowadays but I managed, limpingly, to get there, in time to see some odd cricket. Essex and Middlesex had won both their matches in the Benson and Hedges so far and much depended on this one. Essex won the toss and Fletcher, without a moment's hesitation, put Middlesex in.

Lever, from the pavilion end, saw his chance of bowling Middlesex out nice and quickly, took a wicket with his first ball, which lifted to the shoulder of Barlow's bat, and finished with five for 13 and the Gold Award. The only batsman to put up anything of a fight was Embury, who scored more than half the runs, sensibly using the very short boundary towards the Tavern.

Essex seized their opportunity and played very efficiently but Middlesex, even given the difficulties of the pitch, did not bat well. They looked nervous as they came in. "They've all got the bloody shakers," said a doubtful but truthful man in the Warner stand.

Anyway, Middlesex were all out for 72 by lunch. In the afternoon the sun came out, the pitch was not quite so treacherous, yet Essex did not quite saunter to their win. They had only scored 10 in the first nine overs. Middlesex kept stacking fields, up to the neck, and took a wicket from time to time but there was never much doubt about the result.

Unhappy: R Palmer and P B Wright.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Hampshire v Somerset	W	L	R	P	pts
Hampshire	4	0	0	0	8
Somerset	3	1	0	0	6

Kent v Minor Counties	W	L	R	P	pts
Kent	4	0	0	0	8
Minor Counties	3	1	0	0	6

Notts v Derbyshire	W	L	R	P	pts
Nottinghamshire	4	0	0	0	8
Derbyshire	3	1	0	0	6

MANCHESTER UNITED CAN RAISE THE ROOF AT WEMBLEY BUT EVERTON CAN BRING THE HOUSE DOWN

Bates seeks FA help to black-out TV screens

Everton have the impetus to play above themselves and United

The Chelsea chairman, Ken Bates, wants the Football Association to join forces with the Football League in the increasingly acrimonious row with the television companies.

Mr Bates has filed a hard-hitting series of proposals for the League's annual meeting on June 7, designed to ensure that a ball is kicked on British television screens next season.

A £19.1 million four-year offer was thrown out by the clubs in February, and a subsequent suggestion from the two television authorities for individual clubs to negotiate match-by-match contracts was also dismissed. Michael Grade, the new controller at the BBC, has insisted today: "There is no more money."

Now Mr Bates has asked his fellow chairmen and the FA to back proposals which include blanking out international, European Cup ties and substitute games "in the interest of solidarity" and to force a better deal.

Mr Grade - describing such a blackout as "an unlikely scenario" - says a strike by the clubs against the television companies would be "to do anything but call their bluff. He said: "League football is something we would like to have, but the problem is that the clubs' valuation of their product is wildly at odds with what we believe its value is."

"We made them an offer which is 16 per cent increase on previous years and which was endorsed by the negotiating committee and the League's management committee. But the clubs threw it out. We are still interested - but not at any price."

Football League sides are likely to be allowed to use two substitutes from next season. The annual meeting will be asked by the management committee to sanction the move. An alternative proposal suggests the change in just the top two divisions.

The management committee also want to ease the procedure for re-election to the League, with only the bottom side in the fourth division having to apply, not the bottom four, in a contest with the four League champions. If a side finished bottom two seasons running, they would automatically be demoted. The incoming club's facilities must be acceptable.

The Tottenham Hotspur chairman, Irving Scholar, and the Crystal Palace managing director, Ron Knowles, have both been nominated for the management committee.

When H E Bates was paying tribute to the unfulfilled Manchester United youngsters who died at Munich, he wrote, in the FA Year Book, that there is nothing more true about football than that it is a young man's game: that in youth the eyes have a fantastic swiftness, the limbs a marvellous suppleness with powers of recovery which are unknown later. In tomorrow's FA Cup Final, it is Everton, rather than the present Old Trafford heirs to the Busby Bates's words.

The comparison is not, of course, in the matter of skills, for several of Busby's young men of 1958 possessed ability the like of which we have seldom seen since. Indeed, a man by man analysis of tomorrow's teams indicates that Manchester United should have the edge in technique. What they do not have is the boundless spirit of Everton's team work, that striving towards the unknown by young players who have still to discover how good they really can be.

On the one hand, Manchester United tend persistently to play less well than we, or they, might expect them to, for their capacity at their peak exceeds any other English contemporary team. Consequently, by that irrational argument which afflicts the talented in any sport, they are apt to be a disappointment, though none could say that of the way in which they played the final. Hughes, Robson, Olsen and Strachan could raise the Wembley roof.

In contrast, Everton regularly played better than the sum of their parts would suggest they can. Seldom, in the most impressive season that any newly emerging team including Liverpool or Celtic has ever had, was this more so than on Wednesday night in Rotterdam.

where they produced a more entertaining performance in a European final than any British team since their near neighbours beat Mönchengladbach in 1977. They may lack a Keegan, Souness or Rush; their most outstanding player is a low profile goalkeeper who prosaically but appealingly, cycles to work midweek. Yet they have a collective cohesion in some instances, among relatively ordinary players, equivalent to the outstanding talents of either Paisley or Clogh.

As Arthur Rowe, who coached the fine Spurs teams of the fifties, always said, there is no difficulty in motivating those who are curious. In spite of the accumulation of physical and mental fatigue, I fancy Everton will continue to find impetus at Wembley from not knowing how far they can climb.

If nothing else, the style of the victory over Rapid Vienna will have raised a question mark against the gathering consensus that Terry Venables is the best qualified to succeed Bobby Robson at England manager when the time comes.

Such is the inflated credibility given to some managers, however, that there is the tendency to believe that cup finals, or league championships, are indeed won from the trainer's bench and that could tempt the opinion that Kendall will defeat Atkinson tomorrow. But the game is always ultimately about what happens after the players leave the dressing room, not before. Therefore we can be sure that Manchester United will have to play close to their peak to overcome this, seemingly, psychologically impotent brigade in royal blue.

The possible replacement of the injured Hogg by Moran, disrupting the centre back partnership with McGrath, may be welcomed by Gray and Sharp, the latter having su-



Goodnight to Vienna: Kevin Ratcliffe, Everton's captain, with the Cup Winners' Cup

perly created the opening goal for the former on Wednesday. Robson, since his shoulder injury, is suffering from a slight loss of physical authority, and United can climb above Everton's resolution.

As I see it, the result is dependent more on United's level of performance than Everton's, even if Steven on Everton's right flank were to give a second truly international display within four days, much superior to his match in Romania. Yet because United know themselves less well than do Everton, because the mental strain is more their than an opposition's, which has already survived so much strain, I take Kendall's team to achieve a rare and distinguished treble.

David Miller

Aldershot on verge of closing down

Aldershot, of the fourth division, could be playing their final match ever at home to Rochdale tonight unless a battle for boardroom power is settled and cash becomes available to pay off part of a £100,000 loan.

Aldershot borrowed the money from Rushmore Council two years ago to stop them going bankrupt. The first repayment, understood to be several thousand pounds, is due on July 1, but David O'Connell, the Aldershot chairman, admits they cannot afford it.

To add to Aldershot's troubles, a meeting of shareholders next Wednesday will be called by Reg Driver, the former chairman, to vote out all seven of the present board.

Geoff Woolgar, a Rushmore councillor who handles the club affairs, said: "There is a lot of uncertainty about the control of Aldershot. Unless this stops and we get a confirmed board for a good length of time, then the soccer club's future is in doubt."

In the second division, Crystal Palace are likely to receive an offer of £3 million from property developers Marler Estates of up to £3 million to buy Selhurst Park, Marler Estates - the owners of Chelsea's ground, Stamford Bridge, are believed to want Chelsea to share Selhurst Park with Palace while they develop Stamford Bridge into a £32 million housing and office complex.

Bobby Gould has been appointed manager of Bristol Rovers - the club he left two years ago to take over at Coventry City. David Williams, City's former player-manager, who resigned last week after missing promotion for a second time, will have talks with Reading, who have offered £30,000 for his playing services.

Kenny Hibbit looks certain to recover from a shin injury to play for Coventry City at Stoke City tonight. It is the first of three matches Coventry must win to have a chance of staying in the first division.

Ipswich Town could be without five first-team regulars for the visit of West Ham United tonight. Definitely ruled out are D'Ayry, Gernon and Cranston, while the England centre half, Butcher, has influenza and Partin is struggling with a shin injury.

Dalgleish and Macdonald return to Liverpool at home to Watford tonight. Dalgleish has recovered from a knee injury while Macdonald returns after missing seven games after being dropped. Grobbelaar will play despite having a broken nose.

Senna beats traffic jams in Monaco

From John Blunsden, Monaco

Ayrton Senna seems to be heading for his third successive pole position after a lucky break in yesterday's first qualifying period for Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix. "There was so much traffic with 26 cars in action on this street circuit that it was almost impossible to get a clear lap," Senna said. "I went out early, took a chance, and it worked. I got one clear lap but after that it was traffic everywhere."

Senna's time of 1min 21.630sec, achieved with qualifying tyres on the front of his JPS Lotus and soft race tyres on the rear, was to stand throughout the hour of qualifying, from which the fastest 20 cars can go forward to Sunday's 78-lap race.

His closest challenger so far is Riccardo Patrese, whose Alfa Romeo has benefited appreciably from the use of the latest Bosch fuel injection and electronic engine management equipment. But these sophisticated aids can sometimes go wrong, as Nigel Mansell, fifth fastest in his Williams-Honda, discovered to his considerable alarm.

"When I lifted off the throttle, the engine would shut off on some corners, but run on for about a second," Mansell said. "Unfortunately it's not something simple like a sticking throttle - you can soon fix that. The problem is buried deep in the computer and I just hope they can find it by Saturday."

Both Derek Warwick and Martin Brundle were victims of traffic jams

on their vital laps, and for Brundle, 21st in the first lap, it means another hectic start to qualify his Tyrrell tomorrow. Also yet to qualify is Jonathan Palmer, whose Zakspeed spun backwards into a barrier near the Casino and damaged its left-rear corner. "It was my fault," Palmer said. "I tried to go too fast too quickly before everything was warmed up."

The final qualifier so far is Teo Fabi, who has worked hard to put the Toleman team back on the grid after a lay-off caused by a lack of tyres. "We have made some improvements today, but there's still a lot more we can do. It's a question of momentum and our sharpness, too, after such a long absence."

PRACTICE TIMES: 1. Senna (JPS Lotus), 1:21.630; 2. Patrese (Alfa Romeo), 1:22.145; 3. Prost (Ferrari), 1:22.270; 4. M. S. (Williams-Honda), 1:22.300; 5. N. Mansell (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 6. E. Cheever (JPS Lotus), 1:22.350; 7. A. de Crespigny (Ligier-Renault), 1:22.350; 8. J. Palmer (Zakspeed), 1:22.350; 9. D. Warwick (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 10. M. Brundle (Tyrrell), 1:22.350; 11. S. Bello (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 12. O. Gendron (JPS Lotus), 1:22.350; 13. P. Fagioli (Tyrrell), 1:22.350; 14. P. Jones (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 15. T. Boutsen (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 16. W. Brack (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 17. S. Bello (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 18. P. Jones (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 19. T. Boutsen (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350; 20. W. Brack (Williams-Honda), 1:22.350.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

(7.30 unless stated)

First division

Southampton v West Ham Utd.

Liverpool v Watford

Stoke City v Coventry City

Tottenham H. v Nottm. Forest (8.0)

Third division

Gloucester v Wigan Athletic

Swansea City v Bristol City

Fourth division

Aldershot v Rochdale

Freight Rover Trophy

Southampton v Brentford

Central League: First division: Derby v Sheffield Wed. (7.30), Second division: Wigan v Doncaster (7.45)

Football Combination: Charlton v Chelsea (7.30), Luton v Ipswich (7.45), Walsley v Gillingham (7.45)

Football League: Premier division: Tottenham v Southampton (8.00)

Combined Counties League: Premier division: Ash United v Southwick

CRICKET

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

Worcestershire v Kent

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1.8, 1600 cc, alloy, a.s.r. & windows, cruses, l.h. £12,800

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Range Rover

4-door, 1982 model, Reg. 22,000 miles only. With full history.

Immaculate condition

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Range Rover Vogue

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CHOICE: 5

New premises. SERRINI games are reviewed. (See Chicago.)
The Second Concerto Piano Sonatas: Alfred Brendel plays the Sonata in D major Op 28 and the Sonata in A major Op 101.
VHF only Open University. From 6.35 to 6.55.

Radio 2

medium wave. 1 VHF stereo.
on the 3 o'clock (except 8.00pm and 10.00pm)
D. Headlines 5.50am, 6.20, 7.30 and 8.40am
Colin Berry. 1.00 Ray Moore.
Ken Bruce. 1.30 Gloria Ripstein.
Sports Desk. 2.00
Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria

Infront! And 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30
 All The Way! And 4.02 Sports
 C. 4.08 David Hansen, 6.00 John
 Infront! And Sports and Classified
 lists (M-F) only. 7.30 Cricket
 Infront; Friday Night is Music
 8.20 The Outpost Entertainment.
 Sports Desk 9.00 The Hit
 Gold. 10.30 A Good Night Out. (T)
 The Nightcaps. 11.00 Jeremy
 Allen's Presents. 11.00am Peter
 Allen's Nightcap. 1.00pm Peter
 Special. 3.30-4.00 Spring Sound.

Radio 1
 Adam Adams John. 7.00 Mary Davis
 Simon Bates. 7.30 Gary Davies
 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Mark Page.
 Select-a-Disc with Janice Long.

Infront! And 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30
 All The Way! And 4.02 Sports
 C. 4.08 David Hansen, 6.00 John
 Infront! And Sports and Classified
 lists (M-F) only. 7.30 Cricket
 Infront; Friday Night is Music
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 Allen's Presents. 11.00am Peter
 Allen's Nightcap. 1.00pm Peter
 Special. 3.30-4.00 Spring Sound.

Radio 1
 Adam Adams John. 7.00 Mary Davis
 Simon Bates. 7.30 Gary Davies
 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Mark Page.
 Select-a-Disc with Janice Long.

WORLD SERVICE

Newspaper, 6.30 Britain 8.00 Britain
World News, 8.00 Britain 8.00
Land of a Thousand Dances, 7.45
Chant Your Hymns, 8.00 World News
Confessions, 8.00 Britain 8.00
A Word in Evidence, 8.00 World News
Review of the British Empire, 8.15 The
Today, 8.30 France 9.00
8.45 The 9.00 News
Majesty, 10.01 Kings of Swain, 10.15
New Program, 10.15
11.15 News About Britain, 11.15 In the
of Nations, 11.25 A Letter From Northern
at 11.50 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newspaper
12.15

[illegible]

ORDER As London except: 1.20pm News, 1.30pm News, 2.00 Film: *Murder She Wrote* (Margaret Clithering for the Murderers, 6.30-6.40) *Doctors*, 6.50 *Lookaround*, 6.50-7.00 *Survival*, 10.30 Film: *Hound of the Baskervilles* (Peter Cook, Cudney Jones), 12.10am News. Closedown.

ARKSHIRE As London except:
1.20pm Calendar.
3.00-3.30 Help Yourself. 6.00 Calendar.
7.00-7.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Film: *Vigil*
the Gypsy (Franco Nero). D H
Giles. A comedy story of a clergyman's
center. 12.25pm Closesown.

AMPIAN As London except:
1.20pm North News.
Vintage Quiz. 2.00 Falcon Crest.
3.30 Clegg's People. 6.00-7.00
Tonight. 10.30 Fergie! 11.00 The
u.r. 12.30am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
★ Stereo. ☆ Black and white. (V) Repeat.

ESTIMINSTER TN 01-834 0283, 4
834 0048. Even 7-40. Wed & Sat
10-11

JAN CULLEN in
World Center of a play about
St Paul

MAN OF TWO WORLDS
Directed by Bernard Hopkins.

PROBABLY 8 834 3028 CH 370
by David Henry
370, 834 3962. Even 8-10. Wed Mat
10-11

"A VERY FUNNY SHOW" Obs
by David Henry
370, 834 3962. Even 8-10. Wed Mat
10-11

**THE SECRET DIARY OF
ADRIAN MOLE**
Adapted by
Music & Lyrics by
by David Henry
370, 834 3962. Even 8-10. Wed Mat
10-11

ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA
by David Henry
370, 834 3962. Even 8-10. Wed Mat
10-11

MUSIC VIC 928 5563. Even 7.30.
 WEDNESDAY 10.30. **SEASIDE**
 MUSIC VIC 928 5563. 10.30. **THE**
 Paul Alexander. in GOSPEL
 CONCERTS TO ST JOHN.

MUSIC VIC STUDIO 928 5563.
 Press Test 7.7.0. Sub Day 3.30. Wed
 10.30. **SEASIDE**
 MUSIC VIC 928 5563.
 10.30. **THE**
 Paul Alexander. in GOSPEL
 CONCERTS TO ST JOHN.

CINEMAS

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by Daniel Pearce

Directed by Bernard Hopkins.

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"A VERY FUNNY SHOW" Obs
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Music & Lyrics by
EN HOWARD & ALAN BLAKLEY
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ACADEMY 2, 437 5129, Olivier's
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Walden's "A LOVE IN GERMANY" (18) starring Hanna Schygula. "Walden in form" Films and Filming. Film at \$5. 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.

ZION WEST END, Shaftesbury
s. W1. 01-439 4806. Vanessa
parv. "A superb performance" &
J. Judi Dench, Ian McKellen in David
re's **WETTERBY** (15L). "A
...creative mo-
...film at 3.00.

4.10. 5.20. 5.40. LAST WEEKS
JOE MAYFAIR, Curzon St. W1.
 5.57. James Mason, Edwards
 in the SHOOTING PARTY
 "Superb" S. Exp. "A brilliant
 BSC. Film at 2.00 (not Sun)
 0. 6.20 & 8.40. Now in the fourth
 mth.
THE BLOOMSBURY 1 & 2. 2.37.

also on page 26

also on page 26

NUR call indefinite strike on Tube

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

London Regional Transport last night was urgently considering seeking an injunction against the National Union of Railmen to prevent an indefinite strike on the Underground which the union has ordered from Monday.

The NUR has called the strike in protest at London Regional Transport plans to introduce from Monday one-person-operated trains on the East London line between Shoreditch and New Cross.

Guards and a large proportion of the drivers on Underground trains are members of the NUR, while the remaining drivers belong to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Although ASLEF is not involved in the dispute it would instruct its members not to cross picket lines.

London Regional Transport refused to say last night whether it would be seeking an injunction against the NUR under last year's Trade Union Act for calling the action without a ballot, but stated that legal moves were under "urgent consideration".

The NUR executive has ordered its members to walk out from the end of services on Sunday night after the failure of negotiations on the length of break times for drivers operating trains without guards.

A management spokesman said last night that a total strike by the NUR would cripple Underground services. The management believed that it had an agreement to introduce the new working arrangements on the East London line.

All 7,000 rail staff have received 7.5 per cent increase as a lead-in payment for one-person operation and drivers involved will receive extra payments. Guards have already been removed from some trains on the Circle and other lines.

The management proposed a half-hour reduction in driving from four hours to 3½ before a break while the NUR had pressed for a 45-minute break after two hours continuous driving.

Survivors describe Sri Lankan massacre Slaughter under the Buddha tree

From Michael Hamlyn
Colombo

Her body limp, her eyes dulled by horror, Mrs Sumana Kulasinghe sat on her hospital bed and described how the terrorists arrived outside the Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura on Tuesday.

"Don't run," the terrorists cried. "We shall shoot you whether you run or whether you stay. So there is no point in running."

"I ran," said Mrs Kulasinghe, aged 42, proprietor of a tea stall. She ran into a small meditation centre with a crowd of other women and children. A gunman followed them and sprayed the room with bullets.

"A woman whose son had been shot, Anoma Kumara, was her name, pleaded with the man for her son's life. He shot her in the mouth," said Mrs Kulasinghe. "She stopped shouting. Then he lifted her son with his foot, tossed him in the air and shot him again. He was five years old. We called him Kumara."

Mrs Kulasinghe, shot in the wrist and cheek, saved her own life by playing dead.

The hospital wards in Anuradhapura, in Sri Lanka's North Central province, are full of people with such stories of horror about Tuesday's massacre. At least 145 people were killed by the terrorists, said to be from the separatist Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation.

Mr Mervyn Ranganatha came to Anuradhapura to buy supplies for his sweet stall. As he came out of a shop near the old bus station he saw a Ceylon Transport Board bus draw up and men in uniform get out.

"I thought it was the Army checking people," he said. "They made a circle around the bus and started firing at the people so I knew they weren't."

Mr Ranganatha saw his uncle fall under the spray of bullets. Some men had a sub-machine gun under each arm, firing both into the early morning crowd.

Mr Ranganatha moved towards his uncle, but a terrorist spotted him. "I ran back into the shop, and hid under the table. He followed me in and shot me," Mr Ranganatha was shot in the side and his bowel perforated.

But he was lucky. A hundred people died in the bus station. The terrorists, said to number 25, grabbed the bus along



Sri Lankan troops guarding the Anuradhapura shrine where 14 people died.

the road to Pattalam. There were no passengers, but the hijackers shot the driver, conductor and a man with them.

Arriving at Anuradhapura's bus station, they peered off civilian shirts to reveal the camouflaged uniforms beneath. They switched to a newer bus and headed for the shrine, built around the 2,419-year-old Bo tree said to be a cutting of the tree under which Gautama Buddha received his initiation.

Along the way they shot people at random. After attacking the shrine, killing a priest, four nuns and nine other people, the band moved off towards the coast. They flagged down another bus.

"The driver stopped because he thought they were soldiers," said Mr Theodor Smith, manager of the tourist hotel at Wilpattu National Park. "But as we stepped they sprayed us with bullets."

"They shouted: 'Tell your government we have no time to find the right people or the wrong people, so each one we caught we killed.' They then threw a grenade into the bus. Thirteen people died."

The bus driver, with his living and dead passengers, drove hurriedly to the hospital. Too fast for a police picket which opened fire on them, thinking they were the terrorists. Fortunately no further harm was done.

Meanwhile, the gunmen headed for the national park. They killed every forest guard they could find, but saved the

park's warden, Mr S. Abraham. He was forced to drive them along the forest tracks towards the sea. The vehicle became stuck in sand and, as the gunmen got down to push it, Mr Abraham slipped into the forest.

He swam across a lake and walked 20 miles back to his office, avoiding the main tracks. He arrived in time to help the Army hunt the terrorists yesterday in the 368,800-acre park.

Police commanders killed 18 Tamil separatist guerrillas in Sri Lanka's Eastern province after surrounding a cave where they were hiding, a government official said yesterday (AP reports).

Powers to curb mob violence proposed

Continued from page 1

Intimidatory mass pickets or soccer hooligans."

He rejected a call from Mr Marjory Rees, the former Labour home secretary, for a special select committee to be established to which chief constables and the miners could put their views before the Government set its mind on legislation.

The Government's proposals were welcomed by the leader of the Police Federation, at its annual conference in Blackpool, as offering rank-and-file officers the prospect of enforceable powers in the streets and during industrial disputes (our Crime Reporter writes).

One chief constable described the paper as a successful "tidying up" of police powers rather than a radical change.

Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Federation, said that aspects of the White Paper such as proposed controls for demonstrations were very welcome.

Mr Curtis, whose conference gave the Home Secretary a rough reception earlier this week on the Government's policy towards law and order, said that he saw a common-sense approach to demonstrations. The Government, he felt, "seemed to be going in the right direction".

Mr Charles McLachlan, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said that although there was general welcome for the White Paper, there was some worry over the proposals for the new offence of disorderly conduct.

There would have to be discussions about that because it was an important area. Mr McLachlan added: "The major concern for the public is not the big events but the kind of things mentioned in the White Paper which affect the quality of life."

The White Paper spoke of an offence where victims were "substantially alarmed", but the phrase might prove difficult to use for a charge and not deal adequately with the problem.

His association would raise the question and try to find a more appropriate phrasing for an offence which could prove very useful in combating football hooliganism.

Letter from Moscow Keeping afloat on a sea of vodka

It was dawn at Syktyvkar, in the Komi autonomous republic, and the morning shift was about to clock on at the local sawmill and timber works. But as the sky lightened and workers appeared, and the saws stayed silent.

Finally the shift showed up and lurched through the gates, only to be confronted by the Andropov-style "peoples inspectors" that Mr Gorbachev has revived as part of his discipline campaign.

The workers offered befuddled excuses: they had forgotten their keys, or taken their children to school. But one "been having a beer or two", he confessed. The Peoples Inspector's found a bar just round the corner with a sign saying: "No beer today."

"There was," the barmaid said, "but they drank 600 litres in an hour and a half."

The issue of *Sovetskaya Rossiya* which carried this cautionary tale on its front page recently was almost entirely devoted to the evils of drink. It was part of a determined anti-alcoholism campaign mounted by the Kremlin in the official media, to prepare the ground for draconian measures.

The main target of the campaign is the new measure: it is not beer, which is relatively weak, but vodka, and *samogon*, a lethal home-made moonshine. The relationship between a Russian and a bottle of vodka is almost mystical.

The press campaign pulled no punches, with even drunkenness in the armed forces - including the strategic nuclear missile forces - being exposed to public gaze. No area of Soviet life has been sacrosanct, except the hallowed corridors of the Kremlin itself, where sobriety is presumed to reign.

Komsomolskaya Pravda turned the spotlight on sport and found that Palkhatkov Tashkent's disastrous relegation to the second division last season was due to heavy drinking by top players, some of whom had missed days of training in order to get blind drunk.

The scale of the problem is certainly staggering, and has a deleterious effect on industrial production. Mr Gorbachev, who called for alcoholism at the fight against alcoholism at the first Politburo meeting after he took power, sees it as an obstacle to his economic reform plans. The average Soviet citizen consumes over eight litres of spirits (mostly vodka) a year, one of the highest levels in the world.

Pravda cites a range of appalling social ills: divorce, a growth in birth defects and retarded children, and a fall in life expectancy from over 65 in the 1960s to about 62 today. The fairly brutal "sobering up stations" increasingly cater for children and teenagers.

Suggested remedies crisscrossed in the Press before yesterday's announcement: increased soft drink production, and collective tectonic morally uplifting lectures - to the last. The only answer was a sharp shock, a senior Soviet economist from the Ukraine said in *Pravda* and not necessarily a short one either.

Alcoholism was a crime like any other, he wrote, and drunks should be punished by imprisonment "for the protection and prolongation of their lives". Addicts had to be isolated from drink "for as long as it takes to cure them".

The problem is, as the Tsarist regime also discovered after it introduced the "dry law" in 1914, is that vodka sales are a valuable source of state revenue. At Ulyanovsk - Lenin's birthplace - workers' wages are being paid into savings schemes in an experiment designed to stop Russians taking their cash straight to the vodka shop, not least on public holidays.

But paradoxically vodka taxes, unlike private savings, keep the national treasury afloat. In any case, drink is a centuries-old Russian remedy for countering the cold, the Government and general misery by seeking oblivion in a "hundred grammes". As a reader's letter in *Pravda* noted, anti-alcohol propaganda was a waste of time "because drunks never even notice it".

Richard Owen

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits Colchester: arrives Colchester railway station, 11.16; Essex University, 11.40; the Town Hall, 12.55, and the new Colchester District General Hospital, 1.35.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, visits the fund's shop, Newbury, 11.30; and later attends the Charity Day at Newbury Races in aid of the Save the Children Fund, 12.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Heritage of London Trust, visits St Lawrence, Whitechurch, 11; Lawrence, Camm, Alms House, Friar Barnet Lane, 11.40; and Lauderdale House, Highgate Hill, London, 12.15.

The Duke of Kent, as Colonel, attends the London branch of the Scouts Association's dinner, Baronial Hall, Mincing Lane, London, 7.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, attends the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards' tercentenary celebrations in Demold; departs RAF Northolt, 1.05.

New exhibitions

Marianne Straub and recent drawings by Jenny West; Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (ends July 13).

The Scottish Gaelic Texts Society: The First Fifty Years; National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1. Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 13).

Midland View Three; Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright St, Birmingham: Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends May 25).

The First Ten Years; Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall St, Glasgow: Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (ends June 1).

Paintings from independent schools in and around Colchester; Castle Museum, Colchester: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends May 31).

Annual display of contemporary paintings, prints and sculpture by leading artists; Guildford House Gallery, 155 High St, Guildford: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4.50 (ends June 1).

Mixed Media by the Guild of Kent Artists; Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, 10 to 5.30.

Paintings by Cally Le Poer Trench; Vaughan Exhibition Room, Somerville College, Oxford: 10 to 6.

Music

Concert by the Belfast Baroque Consort; Tullycarnet Pavilion, Castlereagh, 8.

Recital by the Armagh Cathedral Singers with Martin White (organ); St Aiden's Parish Church, Kilmaree, 8.

Concert by Ely Cathedral Choir; Holy Trinity Parish Church, Rothwell, Northamptonshire, 7.30.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia with the Sinfonia Chorus; King's Hall, Newcastle University, 7.30.

Concert by the Hale Barns Festival Chorus with RNCM Wind Ensemble; Christ Church, West Didsbury, 7.30.

Concert by the Glasgow Cathedral Choral Society with orchestra; Glasgow Cathedral, 7.30.

Schubert Festival: Piano recital by Imogen Cooper; Crucible Studio, Sheffield, 1.

Talks, lectures

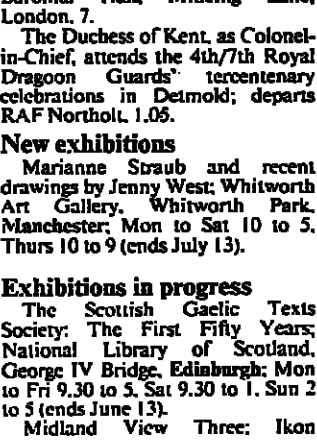
Canterbury Cathedral Priory - building and documents by TWT Tatton-Brown; Room 141, Elvet Riverside Lecture Rooms, Stage 1, New Elvet, Durham City, 5.15.

Pourbus, by Rosalind Marshall; National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, 1.

The Alice Government Forty Years On, by The Rt Hon Roy Hattersley, Logic Lecture Theatre, Striving University, 7.30.

Discovering Lakeland's villages, by Andrew Wilson; Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole, Windermere, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,739



ACROSS

1 Retort appportioning blame I'm beginning to challenge (7).

2 Impresario sort of surgeon (7).

3 Fusc, included in case of possible need, put on board (9).

4 Irony, for example, right out of place in a drunk (5).

5 Club or cozier, say (5).

6 Squatters could be precious cheeky at first (9).

7 First instalment of story provides interest (7,7).

8 Comedians with strange allure and bold with it (6,3,5).

9 Camp-followers at airborne stations (9).

10 Furious, that is, about 'art nouveau' (5).

11 In Brazil Germans say yes to Spanish wine (5).

12 Copy a form of flattery (9).

13 Nepotistic Russian author? (7).

14 Strachey's Australian statesman? (7).

15 Summary of article copy right in Peru (6).

16 In which Othello, being wrought, was perplexed (7).

17 No escape from star's death here in Fort William (5,4).

18 Accompanying officer and other rank with German worker (11).

19 Room for a launch? (3).

20 Current increase may give trouble (3,2).

21 A tour he made for US author (7).

22 Island contains nothing so antiseptic (8).

23 Secret tribe set apart (11).

24 Punch, so-called, making a rich variety - not yet stirred (9).

25 Applaud separate rising? Non-sense! (8).

26 Desroys original character of Unionism, with footnote about radical (7).

27 Girl gets more pay to keep records (7).

28 Put up money for a junket (6).

29 Schoolboy detailed to follow game (5).

30 Fashionable name of Austrian flower (5).

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